

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Courses for horses
A spectator's
guide to
three-day eventing

Ulster culture
Peter Lennon on
the upsurge
in poetry in
Northern Ireland

The Mersey beat
Will Liverpool and
Everton meet
in the Cup final?

High and dry
Jane MacQuitty on the
best - and worst -
of airline wines

Debt collecting
What to do if
your bank
owes you money

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £4,000 (double the usual £2,000 because no-one won on Wednesday) was shared by three winners. Mrs Bridget Jaggard of Bristol, Mr Michael Riddan of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and Mr Williams of Chislehurst, Kent, each received £1,333. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, Information Service, back page. Tomorrow £2,000 is available to be won. The weekly prize of £20,000 is doubled because it was not won last week, and there is also the usual daily prize of £2,000.

£17m cut in pay for BAOR

British servicemen in West Germany are facing big cuts in their take-home earnings after a decision to reduce their local overseas allowances. The Ministry of Defence is expected to save £17 million a year as a result.

Grim welcome

Mrs Thatcher arrived in Sri Lanka on the fifth stop of her seven-nation Asia tour. Earlier 24 people, including four policemen, died in an attack by Tamil rebels.

Pay campaign

Civil Service union leaders met Treasury officials to press for a better pay offer in spite of votes against industrial action.

Shuttle hitch

A leaking biological processing machine may force the Discovery space shuttle mission to abandon one of its most important experiments when it blasts off today.

£1.4m bequest

A bequest worth more than £1.4 million to the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff includes more than 100 paintings by leading twentieth-century British artists.

Israeli killed

As the Israelis withdrew from the Nabatiya area of Southern Lebanon an Israeli major was killed further to the east when his Jeep ran over a mine. Another Israeli soldier was wounded.

N-ships denial

The State Department categorically denied reports that the United States had promised China to send a non-nuclear ship on a planned ceremonial port visit. Chinese claim, page 8.

England's party

England named 23 of the 26 Rugby Union players who will tour New Zealand in May and June.

Leader page, 15

Letters: On doubting bishops, from the Rev Dr N M de S Cameron, and others; art in lieu of tax, from Lady Elton.

Leading articles: Sizewell

Children at risk; Mr Enver Hoxha.

Features, pages 12-14

David Hart: don't give in on pit closures now; Blacks turn on blacks in South Africa; Negligent solicitors: Profile of Benazir Bhutto; Korem: story of an Ethiopian refugee camp.

Obituary, page 16

Mr Enver Hoxha, Galina von Meck.

Classified, pages 21, 24, 25

Business to business; Motoring.

Home News

Overseas 2-4, Motoring 25, Arts 10, News 16, Business 17-21, Sport 22-24, Church 16, TV & Radio 27, Court 16, Theatres, etc 27, Crosswords 12, 18, Weather 28, Law Report 21, Wills 16.

Gorbachov's aim is to split Nato, declares Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan yesterday accused the Soviet Union of trying to incite and exploit differences between the US and its European allies in an attempt to undercut Nato attempts to strengthen its nuclear and conventional defences.

In an interview with *The Times* to mark the newspaper's bicentenary, he said that the call by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the new Soviet leader, on the United States to join a Soviet moratorium in the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe was part of Moscow's propaganda campaign aimed at decoupling the US from its Nato allies.

President Reagan said he was "struck by how disingenuous was the Soviet propaganda campaign against his 'Star Wars' strategic defence initiative research programme."

He pointed out that the Soviet Union possessed the world's only operational anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system and was pursuing an extensive research programme into ballistic missile defence counter to the 1972 ABM treaty.

"Our allies know the truth," he declared. "We have consulted closely with them on the nature and purposes of SDI. They know that it is a research programme designed to provide the technical basis that would allow a future president to decide whether to develop advance systems to defend against ballistic missiles."

In a wide ranging interview, the President who has invited Mr Gorbachov to meet him, said he would look on a US-Soviet summit as an "opportunity to clear the air and express our desire to have a

relationship that would eliminate this great (nuclear) threat that seems to hang over the world."

But he expressed doubts that such a meeting could be a "turning point" in relations between the superpowers. Noting the collective nature of the Soviet leadership, he said: "I can't see that... there would be a great change of direction" in Soviet policy just because of Mr Gorbachov's accession. "It

would only come about if that was the desire of the Politburo."

The President's remarks came as top advisers signalled a sudden switch in the US approach to summit meetings.

Mr Robert McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, said that Mr Reagan was now ready to hold an informal meeting to become acquainted with Mr Gorbachov, to be followed by the carefully prepared summit Mr Reagan has always insisted on.

The getting-to-know-you meeting could take place during the 40th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the UN General Assembly this autumn.

The President's condemnation of the Soviet moratorium was backed by Mr Paul Nitze, his chief arms control adviser, who said that a

corresponding freeze on the deployment of US cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe would be "an asinine way to negotiate" at the Geneva arms talks.

Mr Nitze, who led the US team during previous intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) negotiations, said the new Soviet move "walks back" from the Soviet position in 1983. At that time Moscow was willing to have only 120 SS20 missiles in Europe while freezing its 110 SS20s in the Far East.

Under the new moratorium Moscow would have 414 SS20s overall, about two-thirds of which are aimed at West European cities.

In his interview, President Reagan emphasized that he would not make unilateral concessions to get a quick agreement in Geneva, nor be subjected to artificial deadlines for one.

But the US was prepared to negotiate "for as long as necessary," he said.

The complete range of US-Soviet relations will be discussed by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Vienna on May 14. Mr Shultz has called back Mr Arthur Hartman, the US Ambassador to Moscow, for consultations in preparation for that meeting.

The President's longest answer deal with his new Nicaraguan peace initiative, which he urged the leftist Sandinista Government to accept for the sake of peace in their own country and in Central America as a whole.

Gorbachov impresses, page 6



In praise of Star Wars, strong dollar and UK link - Back page

Spanish pilots list 'dangerous' airports

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The controversy over the safety of Spanish air space grew yesterday with the revelation that the Spanish Airline Pilots Union is preparing a report, listing 15 of the country's airports as "dangerous" or "very dangerous."

The faults include airports with missing or inaccurate navigation aids and runways which are poorly marked and badly laid-out.

Details of the pilots' preliminary findings appeared in the weekly news magazine *Tempo* as air traffic controllers in Madrid gave the Government a 48-hour ultimatum to attend to their complaints about "unsafe" air-traffic conditions or face a walk-out.

Seven airports are labelled "very dangerous": Madrid, Madrid-Barajas, San Sebastian, on the mainland, and Los Rodeos (North Tenerife), Los Palmas and Hierro in the Canaries.

'Alicante is impossible'

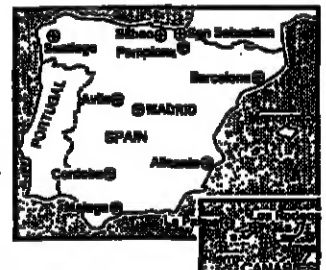
According to a pilot's union spokesman quoted in *Tempo*, the faults include: Malaga: "Should not be open in its present condition" because navigation aids are out of service. Runway 14 is not equipped with an instrument landing system (ILS).

Madrid: The ILS leading to Runway 33 at Barajas Airport, gives an incorrect descent pattern. Runway 19 is dangerous in bad weather.

Bilbao: Difficult terrain, and illegal structures in the landing path make Sondica Airport dangerous.

Sua Sebastian: Not equipped with navigation aids. Runway 04 is operative only in "exceptional" weather. Runway 22 is too close to a mountain.

Los Rodeos (northern Tenerife): Frequent very dangerous turbulence. Frequently



chairman of the technical committee, said last night: "Over the past decade and a half there have been big improvements at Spanish airports and in radar, and the standard is now quite high at international airports in Spain."

under cloud cover. Pools of water form on the runway. Runway 12 not equipped with ILS.

Gijón (Canary Islands): Airport has too short a runway. Alicante: ILS on Runway 11 has been out of service for a year because of repair work.

Landing manoeuvre described in charts is impossible.

Barcelona: Runways at Prat Airport form an "X", a dangerous lay-out intersection between Runways 07 and 02 not properly marked. ILS not installed on Runway 2 or 2.5, and east-west orientation limits visibility in the late afternoon.

Pamplona: Airport located in difficult terrain. Pilots think it should be moved.

Menorca: Lack of ILS makes landing difficult in bad weather.

Film helps to save children

"Say no to strangers" is the theme of a nationwide campaign by the Home Office warning children to fend off the unwanted attentions of adults.

The campaign, which has an added urgency in school holidays and during longer summer evenings when youngsters are more vulnerable to approaches by strangers has been running for five years.

One measure of its effectiveness is that the number of sex offences against children aged under 16 has stayed stable. In 1983 there were 2,600 prosecutions.

The campaign operates on two levels, reminding adults to stop and ask themselves where their children are, and directly on the children. Games, book-marks, and painting contests are used to put over the message, but it is the films which have captured children's imaginations.

Punch and Judy, two old favourites, are used in one. Punch is seen being lured into a car driven by the wicked Alligator, and is only saved at the last minute by the arrival of Pe Peed. All the while the children in the audience are encouraged to shout.

The campaign is run primarily through schools. According to Supt Philip Vetar, director of National Crime Prevention: "There are few youngsters in the country who have not had a talk from police or seen the films."

Ultimately, however, the responsibility was with parents, he said. "Parents should warn youngsters of strangers, that they should not linger or talk to them, that they shouldn't accept sweets from them, or, least of all, go with them."

Supt Vetar said that the figures showed boys were more at risk than girls in abduction cases, possibly "because parents are more careful in what they allow girls to do".

Leading article, page 15

Howe's singing act distracts Czechs

From Roger Boyes, Prague

Two senior British officials used Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to Prague to meet secretly with representatives of the dissident Charter 77 Group, and discuss abuses of human rights in Czechoslovakia, it was revealed yesterday.

Sir Geoffrey, the British Foreign Secretary, admitted at a news conference before flying to Warsaw, that the officials had met "informally" with a number of sympathizers and members of Charter 77, as well as a member of the unofficial Society for the Protection of the Oppressed.

The two officials were understood to be Mr Derek Thomas, an Under Secretary, and thus one of the most senior civil servants in the Foreign

Office, and Mr John Birch, head of the Foreign Office East European Department.

Taking advantage of a gap in the official programme, the two men slipped away from the entourage to see the dissidents whose names are being kept secret to prevent reprisals.

Sir Geoffrey was drinking with his counterpart, Mr Bohuslav Chmoupek, at the Severa Angels Tavern, a gypsy bar, at the time. The two officials' chairs remained empty for most of the session which included rancorous singing by the entourage of "Good King Wenceslas" and, by Sir Geoffrey, of "Bread in Heaven" in Welsh.

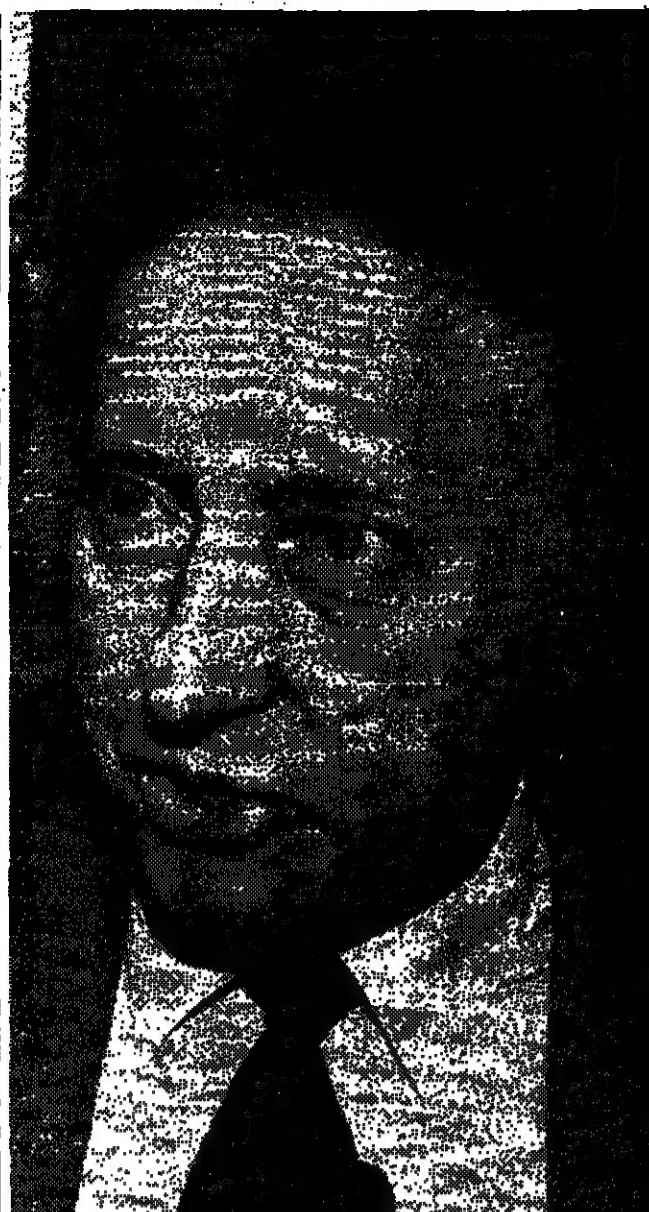
Having held their discussions at a clandestine rendezvous in Prague, the officials returned unnoticed

under cover of loud gypsy music. They passed a message to the Foreign Secretary, which in effect read: Mission accomplished.

Many prominent dissidents, including Mr Jiri Hajek, a former foreign minister, were kept under strict surveillance and had their movements restricted by secret police during the visit.

The Foreign Secretary did not personally meet Czechoslovak dissidents but he was expected to hold more elaborate discussions with Solidarity advisers in Warsaw today.

He was also scheduled to visit the church of St Stanislav. Kestka to pay homage at the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the Solidarity priest murdered by secret police officers.



Mr Scargill putting a brave face on defeat yesterday.

NUM accepts 10% pay rise package

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The bitter conflict in the coal industry moved to a close yesterday when miners' leaders accepted outstanding wage increases and a new colliery review procedure that will permit closures on economic grounds.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, put a brave face on his union's provisional agreement with the "National Coal Board" but the miners have made the concessions that the Government was looking for.

Union negotiators will next week recommend acceptance of a cumulative 10.68 per cent wage increase backdated to November 1, 1983. The union will also discuss setting up a modified colliery review procedure with other mining unions and the board.

Mr Scargill insisted that the miners would continue to oppose pit closures, and the establishment of a third-party appeal procedure was a positive step towards retention and expansion of coal capacity.

He sidestepped questions about becoming involved in uneconomic closures, but the October 23, 1984 deal between the NCB and the pit deputies, to which the miners will become

signatories, makes clear that the future of each pit will depend on "both market and production opportunities."

The union has nominated Mr Scargill and its general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, to sit on a working group to establish the final appeal procedure, which will be able to take evidence and pass a verdict on individual colliery closures. But the board will have the final say.

A taste of how the board will operate was given yesterday when its deputy chairman, Mr James Cowan, rejected protest from the pit deputies' union, NCBods, and confirmed that management will continue to process the shutdown of mines judged to have been irretrievably damaged by the year-long strike.

The board is moving ahead with the closure of Bedwas in south Wales, Frances in Scotland. Last week, it added Aekton Hall in North Yorkshire to the list of collieries that will not be reopened.

In its latest edition of *Coal Acre*, the board's newspaper, managers say there are 71 faces at risk even though the men have been back at work more

Continued on page 2, col 5

Albania's Stalinist ruler dies

Mr Enver Hoxha, Albania's veteran leader and Stalin's most faithful East European disciple, died yesterday after a heart attack. He was 76.

Mr Hoxha was the longest serving leader of any communist country, having emerged in 1944 as leader of wartime resistance against the German and Italian occupying forces. During his long rule, he purged all those who challenged his policies.

President Ramiz Alia, heads the funeral commission indicating that he is the intended successor of Mr Hoxha. Several days of mourning have been declared for the dead party leader and flags are flying at half-mast in Tirana. The funeral is set for Monday.

Smooth succession, page 6
Leading article, page 15
Obituary, page 16

Esso petrol up 5p to record price

By Robin Young

Esso raised the price of petrol by 5p a gallon at midnight last night bringing it to its highest level yet, 204.6p for a gallon of four-star at a typical Esso station.

The recent strengthening of the pound had taken the price of petrol back below the £2/level first breached by the Budget increase of 4p a gallon. But Esso said yesterday that since it reduced its price on March 28 the cost of petrol in bulk markets had again increased significantly.

Other oil companies are expected to follow the Esso lead, though some may wait until after the weekend. There will still be local variations in prices, with petrol stations adjusting their prices according to the strength of local competition.

Stern warning by Shultz on trade barriers

Washington - Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday warned the United States and other trading nations not to revert to protectionism in the face of growing trade tensions (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Containing a six-point programme of action for sustained global growth, Mr Shultz said: "Protectionism is not the remedy to an illness. It is itself an illness... protectionism keeps prices up, reduces living standards and stifles grants."

Mr Shultz's remarks were contained in a speech he delivered to Princeton University on the world economic situation.

OECD discusses trade curbs; page 17

Vietnam loans ended by IMF

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The International Monetary Fund has declared Vietnam ineligible for any more funds and may soon take similar action against Nicaragua. These moves could lead to expulsion of the two leftist nations from the 148-member organization.

Both Vietnam and Nicaragua, faced with rapidly deteriorating domestic economies and rising political problems, are attempting to maintain their links with the IMF to retain some flow of outside funds to their countries. Both are deeply in arrears to the IMF on payments of principal and interest.

The IMF has taken the drastic action of expulsion only three times in its 38-year history when the board decided, by the required vote of more than 70 per cent, to expel for different reasons, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and France.

The IMF also face a crucial decision on how to proceed against several drought-stricken African nations which are deeply in arrears on billions of dollars of interest and principal payments.

Under its guidelines, the IMF may be forced to pull out of African nations, suffering from widespread drought and starvation, unless Western governments agree to relax the rules or greatly increase aid levels, sources said.

Sudan could soon be declared ineligible for future funds because it is in arrears on \$110 million "in interest" and principal payments on total debt of about \$700 million.

But no action has been taken against Sudan because of the strong desire of the United States and Saudi Arabia, two of the IMF's biggest contributors, keep the nation afloat, according to a high level source.

Some US officials have accused the IMF of contributing to the overthrow of former Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiry last week by taking a tough line in demanding repayment of overdue funds.

But IMF officials, expressing shock at the accusation, said that under present guidelines and to maintain the fund's credibility in the eyes of debtor nations, the organization has little choice but to demand repayment.

The African question is likely to dominate the joint meeting next week of the IMF and the World Bank.

If present guidelines remain in effect, the IMF must either demand that countries meet their repayment schedules or halt future lending in an action that could trigger large defaults by African nations, including Zambia and Liberia which in are arrears.

The big industrialized nations must decide whether to increase aid levels to Africa or relax guidelines.

Teachers to act on size of classes

By Richard Garner, Educational Supplement

Delegates to the National Union of Teachers' conference yesterday gave the all-clear for their members to refuse to teach oversized classes in line with the union's policy of seeking a national agreement limiting classes to a maximum of 27 pupils.

The move, which is aimed at reducing class sizes but could lead to more children being sent home, was put forward by the union's Barnett branch, which includes the Prime Minister's constituency of Finchley. Mr Richard Pietrasik said teachers were reluctant to take action because they felt the union would not support them.

Mr Barrie Frost, from Devon, said that in his authority there were classes of 40 "and in one case a class of 52". He added that this was because Devon did not fund schooling for children approaching the age of five but head teachers and governors were still admitting them. "We have to put up with it," he added.

Ms Sarah Veitch, from east London, said she knew of between three and 400 children who were permanently out of school because there were no primary school places for them. Most of them, she said afterwards, were Bengali-speaking.

The Inner London Education Authority confirmed her comments but added that it was building three new primary schools in the Whitechapel area and converting the Robert Motefiore secondary school into a primary school.

Negotiations with the Department of Education and Science had led to an agreement to build smaller classrooms and limit class sizes to 25 pupils.

Mr Malcolm Horne, for the union's executive, which opposed the motion, said: "This policy would isolate individual members in individual schools. I don't know why the areas who have complained haven't come to the union's action committee and asked for permission to take action. They would have been given it."

He added: "If one school in one area is totally isolated from any other school and takes action, it might be one single individual teacher that ends up taking that action."

However, the motion, which instructed the executive to sanction action in schools and union branches where there was two-thirds majority in favour of refusing to teach oversized classes, was agreed overwhelmingly. The motion also called on the executive to mount a campaign aimed at persuading parents about the benefits of its policy.

Tory councils hit, page 2

[ADVERTISEMENT]

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7/12/84

Civil Servants press for better pay offer despite no-strike vote

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Civil Service union leaders met Treasury officials yesterday to press for an increase in the Government's 4.4 per cent pay offer to 500,000 white collar staff, in spite of union members' rejection of calls for industrial action.

General secretaries of the eight unions in the Civil Service met Mr Peter Kemp, deputy secretary at the Treasury with responsibility for pay, to argue that the ballot votes against industrial action also revealed a "deep discontent and malaise" among government employees.

They argued that about half the 200,000 workers who had taken part in ballots had voted in favour of industrial action, which union leaders saw as a substantial achievement in the light of the Government's attitude during the miners' strike.

A decision on whether to increase the offer, which seems

likely, will await the Prime Minister's return next week from her Far East tour. It is understood that Mrs Margaret Thatcher has taken a close interest in this year's complicated pay negotiations.

Yesterday's meeting at the Treasury was the first time in the present round that all the unions had presented a common front. In the earlier stages of negotiation each had submitted its own claim and held separate meetings with government officials.

The executive of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, which returned a 52 to 47 majority in favour of action, decided not to organize disruption next week and a similar decision is expected from a meeting today of the executive of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which also won backing for industrial action.

Both unions have decided against action in view of the vote in the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, which narrowly rejected next Monday's planned one-day strike, to be followed by selective action in government offices.

Several unions favour pressing the Government to go to arbitration if there is no agreement on the pay offer, although there are strong indications that ministers will, as they did last year, reject third party involvement.

Any improvement in the pay offer is likely to be only decimal points, but union leaders are hoping to be able to push it near 5 per cent. That is close to the settlement figure for a million local authority manual workers, whose increase is always used as a minimum target by the public service unions.



Mr Tom Roberts, of General Accident, with some of the cars awaiting recycling (Photograph: Chris Harris).

By Nicholas Rothwell

General Accident, Britain's leading motor insurance company, yesterday moved into the motor trade with the official opening of Auto Economics, an advanced vehicle parts reclamation plant.

At the new complex in

Ashford, Kent, cars will be repaired for resale, or stripped of all undamaged parts.

Mr Tom Roberts, General Accident's United Kingdom general manager described the move as a logical step. General Accident was responding to Government concern that some

vehicles written off by insurance companies, found their way back on to the road in unsafe condition.

General Accident is taking a leaf out of the books of European insurance companies. The recycling of damaged auto

parts is established practice on the Continent.

General Accident, based in Perth, Scotland, hopes that the sale of reclaimed spare parts will, in the long term, help reduce claims costs, which are a big factor in the setting of insurance premium rates.

Irish paper in talks on launch of UK daily

By Colin Hughes

The Irish Independent, the Dublin newspaper group owned by Dr Tony O'Reilly, the former rugby international, has opened tentative talks with British publishers on launching a British national daily newspaper.

If the plans go ahead it will be the fifth large newspaper launch disclosed in recent months.

The Independent group has twice held meetings with East Midlands Allied Press to discuss the possibility of using its colour printing presses in Peterborough and Kettering to produce a tabloid aimed primarily at women. The proposal is for about 500,000 copies a day.

Mr Robin Miller, chief executive of East Midlands, said: "It is very early days yet for both us and the Independent. No detailed research has been done. We have simply considered possible ways of printing and distributing such a newspaper."

"I would say we are a very long way away from announcing anything firm."

The Independent group's chief executive, Mr Bartle Pitcher, was unavailable yesterday, but other executives in Dublin doubted that the company could raise enough funds for an early launch.

The management is locked in negotiations with print unions over scrapping its hot metal presses in Dublin, and sources said the company would loathe to announce any new venture until those talks are resolved.

The Independent group's plans follow a string of others. Eddy Shah, owner of Messenger Group Newspapers, is well advanced towards producing a national daily printed outside Fleet Street.

News International, owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch, plans to launch a London evening paper in the autumn.

Mirror Group Newspapers, owned by Mr Robert Maxwell, are also considering a London newspaper.

It was disclosed two days ago that Mr Clive Thornton, former Mirror Group chief executive, is planning a new Sunday national paper.

Management of the Express and Star newspaper in Wolverhampton has made a final attempt to persuade 78 suspended print workers to return to normal working.

It has written to the men, members of the National Graphical Association, asking them to join 69 colleagues at work by Monday, or be dismissed.

The NGA last night declined to comment on the letter.

Havers in Contempt Act talks

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir Michael Havers QC, the Attorney General, is to consult ministerial colleagues and the judiciary via the Lord Chancellor on ideas for reform of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 put forward by journalists and lawyers.

He came in a joint letter to Sir Michael from the British Executive of the International Press Institute and the Criminal Bar Association after controversy over bans imposed on the reporting of criminal cases.

Sir Michael has been considering alleviating concern expressed in the letter to him, a reply from his office says.

Under section 4(2) of the Act courts have the power to order the postponement of reports of a trial, or parts of a trial, where that appears necessary to avoid a substantial risk of prejudicing the trial or other proceedings pending or imminent.

The letter from the Institute and Criminal Bar Association to Sir Michael complained that orders had been made under the Act without due consideration of the public interest.

Brittan drops review of light sentences

A government proposal for the review of lenient sentences is to be dropped. Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, is expected to tell MPs considering the Prosecution of Offences Bill, that he will accept the House of Lords view.

It rejected a proposal to allow the Court of Appeal to review lenient sentences but not overturn them.

Instead, Mr Brittan is considering whether to re-introduce the idea in a Criminal Justice Bill, reflecting public concern about seemingly light sentences for cases of violence, including rape. Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone the Lord Chancellor, is also convinced that a review is necessary.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.50, Canada \$2.50, Denmark 4.00, Finland 4.00, France 4.00, Germany 4.00, Greece 4.00, Hong Kong 4.00, India 4.00, Italy 4.00, Japan 4.00, New Zealand 4.00, Norway 4.00, Portugal 4.00, Singapore 4.00, South Africa 4.00, Sweden 4.00, Switzerland 4.00, Taiwan 4.00, Thailand 4.00, USA \$2.50, West Germany 4.00, Yugoslavia 4.00.

No-strike deal with Hitachi to remain

By Our Labour Correspondent

The controversial no-strike deal by the electrician's union Hitachi television plant in South Wales, has been given conditional approval by the TUC, in spite of objections from six other unions.

A TUC disputes committee has rejected a call by the six unions that the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union EETPU should scrap the single union agreement which makes a strike almost impossible at the Japanese company's plant at Hirvaun, Mid Glamorgan.

Since it signed the Hitachi deal last year, the EETPU has incurred the wrath of some unions by presenting it as a model to other employers where it has made similar deals. Mr Eric Hammond, the union's general secretary, said last night: "The TUC disputes committee decision is a clear recognition that the complaints against us were ill-judged and ill-founded."

But the committee was critical of the way the EETPU agreed the deal, without consulting other unions with members among the 1,300 strong workforce. It recommended that new employees should be told about their right to join another union; officials

of other unions should be involved in grievance or discipline cases affecting their members; and the EETPU should consult with other unions through a representative body in the plant.

Mr Hammond said that the committee's findings "fully justify our agreement which we made to safeguard jobs for Hitachi employees, and to ensure that the plant did not shut or become non-union. We had the overwhelming support of our members for our action in a secret ballot vote."

The members of the disputes committee were Mr Jack Eccles, TUC chairman, Mr Eric Nevin, general secretary of the Merchant Navy Officers' union, and Mr John Scott, Garner, president of the telecom engineers' EETPU. Mr Nevin said last night that most of the recommendations made by the committee had already been put into effect at the plant, and the union was taking steps to represent the interests of members of the other unions.

The electricians claim just over 700 members in the factory, and the union has said it would have been prepared to leave the TUC if steps were taken to outlaw its no-strike agreement.

Bishop tilts at Thatcher criticism

By Rupert Morris

The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, dismissed his critics in forthright style yesterday as he handed copies of his republished book *The Contradiction of Christianity* at the London Book Fair. First published in 1976, it has been reprinted in 4,000 paperback copies.

He said the Prime Minister's description of him as "a cuckoo in the nest" was no more than "a political swipe", and he felt that if people read what he said more closely, they would understand him better.

His greatest regret, he said, was that "people seem to have been worried into setting up confrontation", and that he had been unjustly referred to as "doubting", whereas he would say that he was "questioning out of faith".

The bishop, who has rarely been out of the headlines since he attacked the Government's stance on the miners' strike, and suggested that there was "no objective proof of the Resurrection", attracted renewed criticism recently when he was reported as saying that certain people should "get off their arses".

He said he did not care about popularity, and set greater store by the fact that he enjoyed a happy family life, and got on well with most church people in his diocese.

His forthcoming book, to be published next spring by SCM Press, under the title *The Dark Night of Our Institutions*, will include many of his current, highly controversial political views.

Letters, page 15

BL denies blast at Cowley was sabotage

BL and the police have denied suggestions that the explosion at its Cowley plant on Wednesday was sabotage.

Gas board officials and factory inspectors yesterday examined debris in the area where Montegos and Maestros are prepared for motor shows.

Twenty six men were injured in the explosion. The most seriously hurt, Mr Leslie Lee, aged 50, from Wallingford, Oxfordshire, was yesterday in the intensive care unit at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. He has head injuries.

The other worker still in hospital, Mr Peter Meakin, aged 38, from Prescot, Merseyside, was described as satisfactory. He also has head injuries.

Kinnock enters party cash debate

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Generous donations by Labour MPs to their constituency parties, to which Labour's Chief Whip, Mr Michael Cocks, is objecting, have been endorsed in broad terms by the party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock.

Last year Mr Terry Fields, Labour MP for Liverpool Broadgreen, wrote to Mr Kinnock saying that in the previous 12 months he had given his local party £1,000, and the party's national funds and the Labour Party Young Socialists £500 each, and would make similar payments this year.

His payments appear to be in breach of the undertaking which Mr Fields says he signed, in common with all Labour parliamentary candidates, at the time of his adoption to pay no more than £200 to his local party.

Mr Kinnock replied to Mr Fields, thanking him for giving details and adding: "I think it is an excellent practice and one that I have followed myself since I was elected."

A spokesman for Mr Kinnock said yesterday that his letter did not say that his contributions to his own Labour constituency party exceeded the £200 limit, and that was certainly not the case.

It is understood that Mr Kinnock, before his election as leader made a practice of meeting the costs of his travels out of his parliamentary salary and incidental earnings, and not charging the party.

Mr Fields said yesterday that he had observed the spirit of the 1933 agreement, as £1,000 was now worth much less than £200 then. It was not a lot of money as a contribution to the working class.

He said he resented Mr Cocks' allegations that such donations constituted a bribe.

Bus top sliced by bridge

The top of a 14ft double-deck bus was sliced off by a railway bridge in Luton yesterday when the driver of the 757 Flight Line took a wrong turning on the route from Luton airport to London.

All the passengers were travelling downstairs. Two people were slightly injured and were taken to the Luton and Dunstable Hospital.



On watch: The Princess of Wales examining a 999 calls console with WPC Isobel Foster, when the Princess visited New Scotland Yard yesterday.

The Princess came close to being fingerprinted, but the idea was abandoned because she would get her hands dirty and the police were concerned that taking the fingerprints of a princess might breach protocol. She was making her first visit to Scotland Yard and

asked to see the Black Museum where exhibits from infamous crimes are displayed.

She showed a special interest in a display of weapons and guns used in the attempted kidnapping of Princess Anne in the Mall, near Buckingham Palace, in 1974.

"I don't think she was frightened by what she saw but she expressed apprehension" the museum's curator, Mr Bill Waddell, a retired policeman, said.

Urgent talks sought

An urgent meeting of the management panel representing employers in the teachers' pay dispute is being sought by the Labour-dominated Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

The association's education committee discussed the dispute at its meeting yesterday. Afterwards Mrs Nick Harrison, who is chairman of the committee said: "We were obviously very concerned about many aspects of the dispute."

We are anxious that those who represent the management side get together early next week to discuss the situation. Things have been said in recent days apparently on behalf of the employers which certainly do not represent the views of many members of the management panel."

Mrs Harrison has written to Mr Philip Merridale, chairman of the management panel, who will decide whether and when the panel should meet.

Year's jail for cruise protester

Mrs Anne Francis, a clergyman's wife, was jailed for a year yesterday after she was convicted of two offences of criminal damage at the Greenham Common cruise missile base last May.

Francis, aged 44, from Abergavenny, Gwent, was among a group of women who cut through a perimeter fence. She admitted twice cutting the fence with bolt cutters, but denied criminal damage.

She told a jury at Aylesbury Crown Court: "It was a righteous act, not an act of damage. My defence is that I cut the fence and will go on cutting the fence because what is happening at Greenham Common is wrong."

Conducting her own defence, she showed the jury a video film of the effects of the atomic bombs dropped on Japan in the Second World War.

The court was told that she had previous convictions for criminal damage and obstruction at the base and had gone to prison three times rather than pay fines.

Sentencing her, Judge Slack said she was "a consistent law-breaker who, for your own honesty held beliefs I accept, is not prepared to accept that the law has to be obeyed."

New police complaints body for Ulster

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A new independent police complaints commission for Ulster is proposed in a government consultation document published yesterday. The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland would have power to order it to investigate any incident involving the Royal Ulster Constabulary in public controversy.

Most of the proposed measures would bring Ulster practice into line with arrangements introduced in England and Wales under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State, is proposing an additional power to order the commission to investigate incidents in which it appears that a criminal or disciplinary offence, but which may not be the subject of a particular complaint. This is widely assumed to refer to disputed shootings and firing of plastic bullets.

Mr Hurd said: "There might be cases which do arouse a great deal of interest, controversy and comment and which are not the subject of a specific complaint by an aggrieved person. The Secretary of State might think it was best to deal with the controversy by asking the commission to look into it rather than the thing chuntering on with all kinds of accusations without an end."

The proposals are seen as part of increasing efforts to promote Roman Catholic confidence in the forces of law and order.

Mr Hurd denied that either he or his officials had discussed any of the ideas with the Irish Republic's government. There would not be a place on the commission for anyone from Dublin. He hopes the new body will be set up by next year.

The membership of the new body will be crucial to its success and Mr Hurd said it would be a pity if representatives of the Roman Catholic community were not involved.

Under the proposals a new commission, which will replace the present police complaints board, will have a statutory duty to supervise the investigation of serious complaints against the police. In each case it supervises the commission will issue a certificate stating whether or not it is satisfied with the conduct of the inquiry.

Responsibility for investigations will remain with the police but the commission will be automatically informed of any complaint.

The Ulster Defence Regiment and British Army will not be covered by the proposals.

NUM-negotiators signified

their acceptance of basic rate increases for about 170,000 miners, ranging from £4.90 to £6.80 a week for 1983-84. It was indicated that they will accept a second-leg deal, also of 5.2 per cent, giving increases of £5.15 to £7.15 a week for 1984-85.

The package will increase basic rates by 10.68 per cent to £104.15 for the lowest grade surface worker to £144.25 for the top-paid face man.

The union is holding out for consolidation into basic rates of a weekly £2.35 payment for bathing and changing time, which would improve overtime

Jersey to approve kidney graft

The States of Jersey, the islands parliament, have been called into special session today to pass legislation allowing the kidneys to be taken from a road accident victim who is being kept alive until the law has been passed.

Jason Wright, aged 18 a hotel chef, was knocked down by a car early on Saturday and has been on a life support machine ever since. His parents have said that they want his kidneys to be used in a transplant operation, but although Jersey's States approved a law allowing organ transplants, this has not been finally ratified.

In what is believed to be an unprecedented move, the States have been recalled from the Easter recess.

Theft claims exceed £300m

Insurance claims resulting from theft have more than trebled in the past five years, and in 1984 exceeded £300 million for the first time. The British Insurance Association said yesterday that claims last year totalled £320.4 million, up by more than a sixth over 1983.

But all its other demands for a shorter working week, improved "anti-social" hours allowances, a salaried basis for pay and protection of earnings for men compelled to give up lucrative underground work are likely to be dismissed.

The union added: "It should be remembered that we are only 12 weeks away from submitting a claim for 1985-86, and it would, therefore, seem sensible for the board and the union to agree on this occasion to a three-year wages deal."

Coal victory, page 14

NUM accepts 10% pay rise

Continued from page 1

than a month. Where there is no work because of lost faces, transferred to other pits or made redundant.

Management moves to shut strike-damaged collieries without putting them into the existing closure procedure of the new review machinery was sharply criticized by leaders of the deputies union yesterday.

They are to call a delegate conference next Monday to test opinion, but industrial action, though often threatened, is not expected.

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Coal victory, page 14

Romance of work abroad can turn into depression and break-up of family

By Thomson-Prentice, Science Correspondent

The stress of living and working abroad destroys marriages, causes mental breakdowns in both men and women, and can lead to anorexia nervosa in their children, according to a study of British expatriates.

Romantic notions of an exciting life in warm climates, and exotic locations, with more money, servants and an instant circle of friends, are often crushed by depression, anxiety, isolation and unhappiness.

Fifty expatriates who were forced by psychiatric disorders to come home, have been studied by Dr Peter Dally, of the department of psychological medicine at the Westminster Hospital, London. They included 22 men, 17 wives, six working women, and five teenage girls.

Nearly a third collapsed in the first nine months of being abroad, and half became ill between nine months and four years of being away from home. Only a fifth became ill after four years away.

Marital troubles were the cause of 88 per cent of the breakdowns in wives, and it is the wife of the British businessman abroad who is most likely to suffer, Dr Dally says, in the *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London*.

"The expatriate-wife syndrome is probably a universal one, developing out of the emptiness and frustration of her life. Her husband is ambitious and successful, absorbed in his work, popular with his colleagues and in demand socially."

"She cannot work, either because she has small children, or is unable to obtain a work permit, or her husband says 'no' for fear of lowering his status."

"She feels isolated and unhappy. Her husband expects her support rather than vice versa. There are frequent rows. Their sexual relationship deteriorates. She may start an affair, attempting to boost her morale and attract his attention, but this is rarely helpful, often when reduced to a state of despair and near collapse, she returns home with the children."

Some men and women who go abroad to work are emotionally insecure and lack confidence, but disguise these failings with their efficiency and drive at work, Dr Dally says. They become homesick and withdrawn, or seek the distractions of living hectically and beyond their means. Eventually they become liabilities and are sent home.

Half of the expatriates studied by Dr Dally were working

and living in the Far East or Middle East, the others in Africa, South America, North America, Europe and Scandinavia. Some found the work itself an intolerable strain. "Negotiations with government representatives over concessions and agreements, particularly when prolonged and difficult, resulted in disabling anxiety," Dr Dally says.

Family tensions often lead to anorexia nervosa in adolescents. Five teenagers, all girls, were sent back to the United Kingdom suffering from the condition, and four of them came from unhappy families.

After the victims came home for treatment, 16 per cent of those who had jobs were dismissed and 31 per cent transferred to British-based work. Forty per cent returned to their jobs but more than half continued on medication. In 13 per cent of cases studied, the marriage ended.

Dr Dally says that most expatriates do not develop serious psychiatric problems abroad, and the lives of many are greatly enhanced.

"Afterwards, returning home for good can often be something of a let-down," he says. "It is then that their troubles can start."

Smallpox hospital may be burnt

By Craig Seton

A West Midlands hospital where the world's last known smallpox victim died seven years ago may be burnt to the ground to ensure that any traces of the disease are eradicated.

The 10-bed Catherine-de-Barnes isolation hospital, Solihull, has been costing £40,000 a year to keep on "red alert" for smallpox victims, although the disease is regarded as eliminated worldwide.

Mrs Janet Parker, aged 40, died seven years ago after contracting the disease while working as a medical photographer at the Birmingham University microbiology laboratory. Now the Department of

Health has asked West Midlands regional health authority to close the hospital because it is no longer considered necessary. Officials are considering burning it, rather than demolishing it in the normal way, because of the possibility that traces of the disease could still be present.

Dr Christopher Ellis, consultant at the regional infectious diseases unit at East Birmingham Hospital, said yesterday: "There is some small possibility that viruses could have survived but I think it is very remote. If we do burn it down it will be as much to reassure the public as anything."

Helicopter puts out beer blaze

An RAF Chinook helicopter pilot and crew extinguished a blazing beer tanker on the eastbound hard shoulder of the M4 yesterday morning before the fire brigade could arrive, saving £7,000 of Whitbread's best beer.

Flight Lieutenant Greg Potter, from RAF Odiham, Hampshire, was about 1,000 feet above the motorway, near the Leigh Delamere service station, Wiltshire, when he saw the flames.

Flight Lieutenant Potter said: "We flew straight back to Hulfavington, which was less than a kilometre and a half away, loaded up with the biggest fire extinguisher we could find, and two ground crew. We were on the ground in less than 20 seconds."

An RAF spokesman said: "We train our pilots to make decisions. Flight Lieutenant Potter was worried about the danger of the black smoke billowing across the motorway and thought the tanker could explode."

The police said: "The motorway telephones were out of order and if they hadn't acted so promptly, it could have been far more serious."

Whitbread gave Flight Lieutenant Potter and crew a tour of its brewery in Margate, Gwent, and a barrel of beer afterwards.

Monopoly study of British snuff industry

By Jeremy Warner

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission is to look at the workings of the British snuff industry after a takeover attempt that threatens to reduce competition. The industry has an annual turnover of £3.3 million.

The Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday that it would investigate the planned £3.3 million acquisition by Imperial Tobacco of Permaflor, the Birmingham-based blender.

Imperial already owns about 60 per cent of the British snuff market after buying Tillingworths of Kendal in Cumbria, for £3.3 million last May.

PCs remanded on £1,000 bail

Two police constables, Andrew Gibson, aged 39 and Kenneth Rowley, aged 31, both based at St Albans Police Station, Hertfordshire, were granted bail of £1,000 yesterday by Hertford magistrates after appearing on charges of burglary.

They are accused of burgling a Harperbury Hospital social club and HM End Hospital social club. The hearing was adjourned until June 13.

Studio fire

Simon Bates, the Radio 1 disc jockey, put out a fire in his waste-paper bin while broadcasting live yesterday. He felt hot and looking down saw the waste bin was alight.

Youth in court on Luke Cann killing charge

A youth appeared before Bristol juvenile court yesterday accused of the manslaughter of Luke Cann, aged seven. He was remanded into council care for seven days.

Luke Cann's body was recovered on Wednesday from the river Frome, at Bristol. He had been missing from his home in the city since Saturday. Avon and Somerset Police disclosed yesterday that a post-mortem examination showed he died from drowning.

At yesterday's hearing the youth was alleged to have unlawfully killed Luke Cann, of Mina Road, St Werburgh's, Bristol, on April 6. No application was made for bail.

JP accused

Brian Frank Lewis, aged 48, a magistrate at Petersfield, Hampshire, was yesterday remanded to Crown Court on six charges of stealing money from the Portsmouth and District Spastic Society. Portsmouth magistrates adjourned the case for four weeks and Mr Lewis was granted unconditional bail.

Druids banned from Stonehenge

By John Young

From this year onwards, and after 80 years' observance, the Druids will be refused permission to hold their annual mid-summer solstice ceremony at Stonehenge.

The ceremony has fallen victim to the National Trust's determination to put a stop to the summer pop music festival because of the damage done to the site and the surrounding landscape.

Mr John Cropwell, the trust's regional director for Wessex, said the decision to ban the Druids, taken jointly with English Heritage, had been taken with great regret. But the solstice ceremony had

become inseparable from the festival and it would be inequitable to exclude one group and not another.

For several years an accommodation had been reached with the festival organizers, but by last year, the scale of damage had become serious. As many as 30,000 people were estimated to be camped on trust land, some for as long as six weeks.

Bronze Age barrows had rubbish, holes, latrines, and even a bread oven dug into them, motor-cycles were ridden over the burial ground, charring the surface; fences were torn up; 1,000 young trees cut down

for firewood and the building was attacked with a petrol bomb.

Most people at the festival presented no problem but it had become clear that it was attracting a violent and destructive element. This was increasingly threatening the facilities at Stonehenge and the enjoyment of thousands of ordinary visitors.

Dr Chris Young, principal inspector of archaeology for the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, said yesterday that the whole area around Stonehenge was one of the most sensitive in Britain.

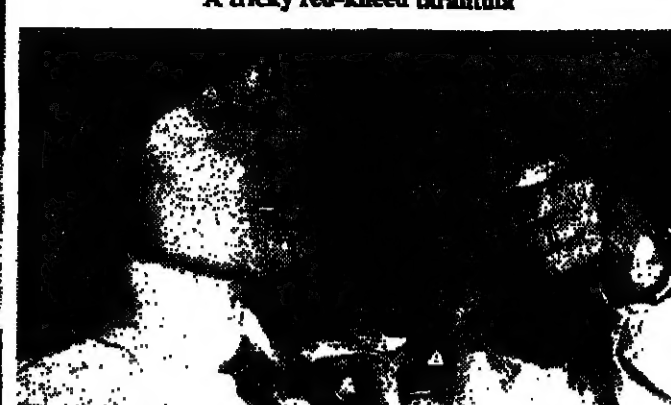
Exotic cases for veterinary treatment



The average veterinary practice is an expensive, sophisticated medical service, treating a range of species unthinkable a few years ago. Mr John Bower, president of the British Small Animal Veterinary Association, said yesterday.



A tricky red-kneed tarantula



A slippery African house snake



Speaking in London on the eve of the association's twenty-ninth annual congress, Mr Bower said that his purpose-built veterinary hospital, in Plymouth, cost £6,000 a year in mortgage payments; offered X-ray, ultrasonic dental machines and cryosurgery facilities. Its recent patients included a marine iguana with a broken leg.

Although dogs and cats account for about 95 per cent of small animal veterinary work, most practices would come into contact with more exotic species with increasing frequency.

The association, whose 2,500 members represent about half of veterinary surgeons, is to publish a greatly expanded manual on the care of such animals.

The three-day congress will also hear what is believed to be the first lecture on invertebrate veterinary medicine.

Four fined for bath indecency with baby

Four people were found guilty yesterday of gross indecency with a child. All four, including a former teacher, were fined £400 by magistrates at Felixstowe, Suffolk.

A woman who took photographs of the Boxing Day 'orgy' and a nurse, aged 28, were found not guilty.

Superintendent told the police after processing the film. The court was told that a girl, aged 11 months, was involved in sexual activity with the accused in a large bath at a farmhouse.

The teacher, aged 32, his wife, the nurse, a company chairman aged 42, his wife, a former social worker aged 32, and a company director aged 34, stripped off and jumped in after a day of drinking champagne, port, wine and beer.

"It was nothing more than a stupid, drunken prank," the nurse said yesterday.

Her husband, said to be professionally ruined, said: "There were no thoughts of sex or horsplay in my mind. I was extremely drunk. I can't even remember the baby being in the bath. My mind was on drunken automatic pilot."

Mr Graham Parkins, representing the six, told the magistrates: "The fact of these proceedings, the enormous publicity and findings of guilt indicate that these defendants have suffered enough and will continue to suffer for a very considerable time."

Mr Parkins added that the teacher had resigned after the offence came to light, was unemployed and may have to sell his house.

The magistrates had made an order under section 39 of the Children and Young Persons Act, to prevent publication of material which might identify the child.

The chairman of the bench, who declined to be named for security reasons, had called for an investigation into reports in some newspapers naming the accused.

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18-28	18-32	12,129	51,122	11,235	14,498	12,129
30	34	2,128	1,121	1,234	2,128	2,128
35	39	2,123	1,119	1,231	2,123	2,123
40	44	2,112	1,112	1,224	2,111	2,111
45	49	2,089	1,101	1,212	2,089	2,089
50	54	2,061	1,096	1,195	2,061	2,061
55	59	2,034	1,072	1,180	2,034	1,912
60	64	2,012	1,060	1,167	2,012	1,870
65	69	1,975	1,041	1,146	1,975	1,822
70-79	74-79	1,975	1,041	1,146	1,975	1,165

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Present Age	Guaranteed Sum Assured	Annual Bonus	Capital Bonus at 58%	Total Projected Maturity Value	Immediate Life Cover	
18-28	18-32	53,492	22,994	63,184	11,1571	53,492
30	34	5,499	2,993	3,184	5,499	5,499
35	39	5,476	2,986	3,176	5,476	5,476
40	44	5,445	2,970	3,158	5,445	5,445
45	49	5,398	2,939	3,128	5,398	5,398
50	54	5,319	2,893	3,083	5,319	5,319
55	59	5,259	2,857	3,045	5,259	5,259
60	64	5,198	2,799	3,015	5,198	5,198
65	69	5,107	2,691	2,962	5,107	5,107
70-79	74-79	5,107	2,691	2,962	5,107	5,107

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Abolition of juvenile courts and detention centres is called for by study group

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Juvenile courts should be replaced, a study group of the Association of Directors of Social Services said yesterday. The present system "no longer has the confidence of the public nor that of many of those who work within it."

It is accelerating more and more young people into ever harsher custodial regimes whose only effect is to turn out fitter young criminals, a report by the group says.

Detention centres, which are intended by the Government to give a "short, sharp shock" do not work and should be abolished, the report says.

Mr John Jillings, chairman of the study group, says that since 1965 there has been a five-fold increase in children receiving custodial sentences, with less than a fifth of the rise attributable to more offending. The remainder was caused by an increased tendency to give custodial sentences for almost all types of offence.

Yet the proportion of adult offenders committed to prison has declined.

The study group says there is evidence that penal policy is encouraging and confirming young offenders in criminal behaviour. More than 80 per cent of boys offended again within two years of release from Borstal.

Arguing that in general a

court is not the right place to decide what to do with a juvenile offender, the report proposes the creation of non-judicial tribunals modelled on children's hearings in Scotland, although there would be differences.

In Scotland, hearings deal with proceedings to put a child into care if neglected or mistreated. In England and Wales the hearing would deal solely with alleged young offenders from the age of 12 up to their seventeenth birthday. Family courts would deal with under-twelves and with care proceedings.

A tribunal official, the Reporter, would decide which children would be brought before it and which dealt with in other ways.

In the case of grave alleged offences, police would make their reports to him and to the independent prosecutor who would be part of the Government's proposed system.

The working party is against the proposed prosecutor being involved generally with children and in most cases, under the report's proposals, he would not be.

The reports says that few children deny the offence with which they have been charged. If the Reporter is satisfied that the child is right to admit the offence, he would decide

whether to refer the child to a hearing by a panel which would have no power to impose a fine or custodial sentence. The aim is to divert as many children as possible from the formal system.

"Detention as a separate order should be abolished, but there should be no minimum period for the duration of a youth custody sentence," the report says.

Only a crown court should have the power to impose a youth custody sentence, on referral from a hearing, and it too should have open to it alternatives to custody. The range of youth custody sentences would be the same as now, up to an indeterminate sentence for murder, the working party says.

A juvenile would appear before court when there was an appeal from a hearing decision; when the offence was denied; when it was a motoring offence; when the offence was serious or there was a history of persistent offending; or in the case of alleged motoring offences carrying a mandatory or discretionary disqualification from driving.

The age of criminal responsibility should be raised from 10 to 13, the group says. *Children Still in Trouble* (Association of Directors of Social Services).



Sur votre bicyclette: The team of policemen and one policewoman from Hampshire Police who yesterday set off to cycle to Paris, in an attempt to raise £5,000 for a school for handicapped children near their station at Shirley in Southampton. They crossed the Channel to Le Havre and hope to finish on top of the Eiffel Tower.

Allowances cut for BAOR troops

By Henry Stanhope

British servicemen in West Germany are facing big cuts in their take-home earnings this summer after a decision to reduce their local overseas allowances (LOAs).

A howl of protest is expected in the Naafi where private soldiers will find themselves the poorer by £322 a year.

The decision will save the Ministry of Defence £17 million a year, but officials pointed out last night that this is not the reason for it.

LOAs are paid tax-free to servicemen abroad to compensate them for any increase they have to put up with in the cost of living.

Soldiers in the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) and airmen in the RAF Germany have seen their reduced LOAs reviewed as the cost of living in Britain has risen towards the German level. The latest reassessment took place last year. Although they are intended

only as compensatory allowances, LOAs are usually seen by servicemen as part of the perquisites of overseas postings and cuts are always resented.

All ranks are affected. One of the worst blows is to a single army captain whose daily allowance will fall from £3.34 to £1.68 - a loss of £602 a year. A married general with one child is having his LOA reduced from £10.19 a day to £8.65.

But the gloom is not universal. Yesterday's announcement also included a rise in the LOAs for those serving in Cyprus, Gibraltar and Italy.

In Cyprus a married corporal with one child will receive £8.92 a day instead of £7.48, and a captain with one child will get £8.72 instead of £7.48.

The corporal's LOA is higher than that of the captain because in Cyprus they share similar facilities and the corporal needs more to supplement his lower salary. A single captain's LOA in Cyprus is being raised by one penny a day.

London bus routes go private

Two bus routes in London are to be given to private operators.

The contracts will last three years, with the level of service being specified by London Regional Transport, which will collect the fare revenue. The operators will receive a contract price.

The buses will not have to be painted red, but must carry the London Transport symbol.

Twelve loss-making routes operated by London Regional Transport were put out to tender. Six were won back by London Buses.

Four routes went to subsidiaries of the National Bus Company, the remaining two to private companies.

Len Wright Travel will take over route 81, between Hounslow and Slough, and Crystals of Orpington route 146, between Bromley and Dowry.

Seventeen companies submitted bids, and LRT said the process would result in significant cost savings and a 2.5 per cent increase in services.

Mr David Bayliss, LRT's director of planning, said yesterday the cost of running the 12 services was nearly £4 million a year. "The benefits will accrue progressively, rising over time to more than £750,000 a year."

Suspended jail terms for rape claim woman

Jacqueline Berkeley, who made a false claim that she was raped in a police station cell was yesterday given jail sentences totalling three months which were suspended for a year.

Berkeley, aged 21, of Haydn Avenue, Moss Side, Manchester, was found guilty at Manchester Magistrates' Court last month of six charges involving wasting police time, using threatening behaviour, assaulting three women police officers and damaging police property. Sentence was adjourned for social inquiry reports.

She claimed the offence took place in the city's Greenhays police station. An internal inquiry, the biggest ever undertaken by Greater Manchester police, followed, and the four officers she named were cleared.

Mr Glynor Jones, the stipendiary magistrate, told Berkeley that the cost of the inquiry had "run into several thousand pounds".

Inquiry into motorway extension

The Government has ordered a public inquiry into the proposed extension of the M3 in Hampshire.

The eight-mile extension, from Bar End, Winchester, to the outskirts of Southampton, crosses the river Itchen at Hookley and the existing Winchester bypass and the main railway line at Shawford before following the Otterbourne and Chandlers Ford by-pass from Compton to the M27 link road near Bassett roundabout.

The inquiry into the draft proposals, which contain two compulsory purchase orders, will open at Eastleigh on Wednesday, June 19.

Youth for trial on PC charge

Christopher Mark Ogletton, aged 17, a cook, of Lacon Road, East Dulwich, was yesterday committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court accused of causing grievous bodily harm to Police Constable George Hammond, with intent to prevent arrest on January 23.

He was also charged with robbing Mr Kantil Patel of £7 in cash. PC Hammond was yesterday "critical but stable" in the intensive care unit at King's College Hospital, Camberwell, London.

Teacher accused of school fires

A teacher was committed for trial yesterday, accused of setting fire to two schools.

Duncan McAndrew, aged 38, of Woodfield End, Layer-de-la-haye, near Colchester, Essex, was accused of damaging Eight Ash Green Primary School, and endangering the life of Edwin John Hopkins, its headmaster. He was also accused of setting light to St Andrews Junior School, Hatfield Peverel, near Chelmsford. He was remanded on bail.

Police inquiry

Det Chief Supt Colin Bailey, from Lincolnshire, is to conduct an inquiry into official complaints from national newspapers and television companies about the way Northamptonshire Police handled press inquiries during the investigation into the death of Mrs Janet Muddock, a Birmingham social worker whose body was found alongside a railway line.

Sakharov hearing told of 'rights' hope

By Iain Elliot

A younger leader in the Kremlin allowed some hope for a gradual improvement in the observance of human rights, Mr Elliott Abrams, the American Assistant Secretary of State for human rights, said in London yesterday.

Speaking at the fifth International Sakharov Hearing, he said that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had so far made only minor gestures in that direction.

The situation had deteriorated in recent years, but among the achievements of the Helsinki process were the legitimization of human rights as a subject for discussion at next month's Ottawa conference and other international meetings, Mr Abrams said.

It was important that the denial of civil liberties in the USSR was condemned by politicians visiting Moscow, and raised in the parliaments and media of the West, as such pressure has proved effective in the past. Human rights would remain on the agenda of American relations with Moscow.

The Sakharov hearing ended its two-day session yesterday. The panel of jurists and scholars, under the chairmanship of Mr Simon Wiesenthal, Director of the Vienna Documentation Centre, heard the testimony of exiled Soviet dissidents on worsening violations of human rights in the

USSR, since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975.

An unexpected witness, Mr Nikolai Pankov, who left Moscow two weeks ago, told how he and his wife, formerly employed by the Soviet state cinema organization, had acquired an exit visa by the unorthodox means of sending countless letters to the media and leadership, confirming that President Reagan was correct in his claim that civil liberties were denied to citizens of the USSR.

When taken by police for psychiatric examination, he won his freedom with a certificate of sanity obtained, with foresight, from a visiting French psychiatrist.

Mr Viktor Davydov, recently released after two years in Soviet psychiatric prison hospital, emphasized the importance of Western pressure in improving conditions for political prisoners. When he was adopted by Western human rights groups, conditions greatly improved. However, there were prisoners who were still confined more than a decade after being imprisoned without trial.

Other witnesses spoke of the repression of non-Russian nationalists in the USSR, of religious believers persecuted by atheist officials, the jamming of Western radio broadcasts, and interception of postal and telephone communications.

**BOWLING
STREET SW1**
CITY OF WESTMINSTER

ADDRESS WITHOUT REDRESS

The Bill to abolish the Metropolitan County Councils has just completed its passage through the Commons - a passage that included 200 hours of supposed detailed examination in Committee.

Unfortunately, the 'detail' extended to only 16 of the 98 clauses - discussion on the other 82 was cut short by the Government's guillotine.

The excuse given was shortage of time.

The reasons vary somewhat from the excuse.

Ministerial inability to support claims to make savings - presumably caused by the fact that they foresaw no reduction in essential spending on Police, Fire and Transport services (which account for nearly 70% of all Metropolitan Counties spending in any case). Ministerial inability to provide impartial

support for the claims they did make. Ministerial inability to provide an effective alternative method of organising present services. But the real reason is even more frightening. Power.

Not for the people, but for themselves. The power to 'rate cap' the new joint boards in advance. The power to tell the new Police, Fire and Transport boards how to manage their affairs. The power to pull the strings on an 'appointed' body responsible for services like derelict land reclamation and urban traffic control. The power to enforce 'guidance' on planning and highways at District Council level.

Even the power to subsequently change the arrangements agreed by Parliament for the Met Counties' essential services.

Power over the people without accountability to those people is a concept alien to democracy. The ability to question is the inalienable right of the British public. Or is the right of redress disappearing altogether?

Abolition-at any cost?

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be even more dramatic in other countries. For example, the number of people aged 65 and older in Japan is projected to increase from 15% of the total population in 1990 to 25% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be even more dramatic in other countries. For example, the number of people aged 65 and older in Japan is projected to increase from 15% of the total population in 1990 to 25% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

Death of Albania's veteran leader

Heir-apparent assures smooth transition to post-Hoxha era

From Our Correspondent Belgrade

The death was announced yesterday of Enver Hoxha, Albania's veteran communist leader, who ruled the country with an iron fist since 1944. He was 76.

An official announcement in Tirana said that a commission set up to organize the funeral would be led by Mr Ramiz Alia, the titular head of state. Mr Alia, a senior Politburo member, has been groomed for the top post to assure a smooth transition. His appointment to head the funeral commission is a firm pointer that he is the intended successor to the dead party leader.

The announcement of Mr Hoxha's death was made some 12 hours after his demise by Tiranë Radio. A medical bulletin revealed that he had been suffering from a number of chronic ailments due to diabetes which affected his heart and kidneys. He had suffered, though this was always denied, a stroke a year ago which left him partially paralysed. The bulletin added that he had died of a heart attack.



The death announcement, signed by the Albanian Communist Party, Government and State leadership organs, said the funeral would take place on Monday. A week's mourning has been declared.

According to ATA, the official Albanian news agency, flags would be flown at half mast and all cultural and sporting activities would be suspended in the country.

Mr Hoxha's body would lie in state in the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly so that Albanians could pay homage at set times

today, tomorrow and on Sunday and before the funeral on Monday.

The Albanian leader's funeral seemed unlikely to be attended by world leaders or foreign dignitaries. An Albanian Embassy spokesman here said it was "not our practice to invite foreign delegations".

During his long rule, Mr Hoxha purged all those who challenged his policies, including Mehmet Shehu, his one-time Prime Minister. According to Mr Hoxha's own version of the power struggle with Mr Shehu, the former Prime Minister had been a spy and an agent for practically every secret service in the world, including the Soviet and American.

After each plot and attempts to remove him from power, Mr Hoxha wrote in his memoirs about the eliminated former close associates that "they had been thrown on the rubbish tip of history".

His Stalinist course led to a break of relations, in turn, with the Soviet Union and China and an implacable hostility to the West. His was the only communist country which formally abolished religion.

Under Mr Alia, who has been the *de facto* ruler of the small Balkan state since Mr Hoxha's debilitating stroke, Albania is now entering a new era. However cautiously and slowly, Mr Alia has taken the first steps to end Albania's total isolation.

Relations with Greece, bedevilled for decades by disputes, have improved considerably. However, relations with communist Yugoslavia, dogged by ideological differences since the late 1940s, are now at an all-time low in the wake of continuing Belgrade allegations that Albania is seeking Yugoslavia's sizeable Albanian minority to revolt.

But the Yugoslav leadership is hopeful that, with the departure of Mr Hoxha, the way would be open to a gradual improvement of relations.

Mr Alia, who has pledged to continue the policies of his mentor and has been closely involved in the execution of Mr Hoxha's directives, has nevertheless indicated his desire to improve relations with West European countries, especially Italy and West Germany.

He would also like to reestablish relations with Britain, but the question of compensation for the mining of two British destroyers in the Corfu Channel after the Second World War and the fate of the Albanian gold deposited in London seems to stand in the way.

But Albania has been adamant in refusing to have any links with Washington and Moscow, despite assiduous wooing by the Russians.

Over the past year, Mr Alia has been laying the main emphasis on improving his country's living standards believed to be the lowest in Europe.

● MOSCOW: Tass was quick to announce the death of Mr Hoxha, who had staunchly rejected years of Soviet overtures for improving relations (AP reports). There was no immediate report of Soviet Government and party condolences being sent but it is assumed a message will be issued.

● PEKING: China reported the death briefly and without comment (AP reports).

China and Albania were closely allied for more than two decades, but relations between Peking and the Stalinist Albanian regime cooled after the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976.

Leading article, page 15
Obituary, page 16

Exiled King has links with Britain



Albanian pretender: King Leka with his mother Queen Geraldine, widow of King Zog.

The Pretender to the Albanian throne is King Leka I, son of the late King Zog of Albania, who died in Paris in 1961 (Alan Hamilton writes).

King Leka, aged 46, lives in South Africa, in a rural farmhouse midway between Pretoria and Johannesburg, with his Australian wife, the former Miss Susan Cullen-Ward.

Three years ago King Leka was accused of being responsible for an attempted armed invasion of Albania by a group of exiles. He denied it.

King Leka, who like the majority of Albanians is a Muslim, has close links with England. His family fled here in 1939 when he was only two days old. After the war they moved to Egypt and later to Spain and he returned for officer training at Sandhurst.

King Leka's claim to the throne is based solely on his father's position. Ahmed Zog, appointed Prime Minister in 1924 and fled to Yugoslavia, but returned the following year, backed by a 3,000-strong armed force, proclaimed himself president and dictator. He fled the Italian invasion of Albania in 1939, never to return.

Gorbachev impresses O'Neill

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

"He's hard. He's tough. He's strong. He'd make an excellent trial attorney, an outstanding attorney in New York if he lived there," remarked Mr Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, about Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Mr O'Neill's remarks were made during a televised press conference following a Kremlin meeting with Mr Gorbachev. He said he had been "tremendously impressed by Gorbachev's ability, talents, frankness and openness".

"There is no question that he is a master of words and a master of the art of politics and diplomacy," the Speaker added.

Mr Gorbachev did not reveal whether he was similarly impressed by Mr O'Neill's political skills. But he did use their four-hour meeting to express his dismay at what he described as the Reagan Administration's "absolutely incomprehensible haste" in dismissing the latest Soviet freeze on medium-range missiles.

He told Mr O'Neill, who was leading a 13-member congressional delegation to Moscow, that the US rejection of his freeze initiative raised doubts about the sincerity of its approach at the Geneva nuclear arms talks.

"A kind of ice age is being unserved in relations between the USSR and the US," he observed, adding that the Soviet leadership had shown its desire to return the relationship to a "normal channel".

● QUEENSTOWN, MARYLAND: Mr James Schlesinger, the former Defence Secretary, in a biting attack on President Reagan's strategy in negotiations with the Soviet Union, said the President's strategic defence initiative could divide the NATO allies and doom arms control talks in Geneva (AP reports).

"He's fallen in love with his own system," Mr Schlesinger said of the President's fascination with "Star Wars".

● GENEVA: US and Soviet arms negotiators will meet in plenary session today, a US delegation spokesman said (Reuters reports). The unexpected move, breaking a three-week pattern, will bring together separate Soviet and US teams on intercontinental nuclear missiles, medium-range missiles and space weapons.

● THE HAGUE: The Dutch coalition parties stood firmly behind the Government's position on cruise missile deployment (Reuters reports).

Sudanese debate civilian rule

From Paul Valley, Khartoum

Detailed proposals for the transfer of power to a civilian government are being discussed by Sudan's new military regime and the alliance of professional associations, unions and political parties which organized the civil disobedience which led to last week's coup.

Yesterday in a second day-long meeting at military headquarters Army officers and alliance representatives considered a structure and timetable proposed by the civilians for a one-year transition to include the formation of a supreme council of civilians plus the leader of the armed forces. That council would then draft a new constitution.

Administrative power would be vested in a largely civilian council of ministers, with the Minister of Defence drawn from the Army and a Minister of the Interior from the police.

At the end of the year elections to a national assembly would be organized by an independent Permanent Elections Committee. The assembly would amend and ratify the

draft constitution - which would be based on 13 points discussed by yesterday's meeting - and would then transform itself into a four-year parliament, from which the new government would be elected.

Negotiations got off to a bad start yesterday with a controversial preliminary address by the meeting's chairman, Brigadier Osman Abdulla Mubamad, the army director of military operations.

His opening statement contained words and phrases which many alliance members found objectionable and sparked a heated discussion on democracy.

At its end Brigadier Osman apologized for some of his expressions, according to Dr Adnan el-Hadi, president of the Khartoum University Staff Association.

Early in the morning the meeting had been interrupted by a group calling itself the Islamic National Front, which burst into the room and demanded to be heard.

Swiss accepted looted gold from the Nazis

Zurich (Reuters) - Loot formed the greater part of 350 million tonnes of gold sent by the Nazis to neutral Switzerland to pay for arms, fuel and sabotage, according to a Swiss National Bank study based on bank archives.

The study, published yesterday, says it seems certain that some of the gold the German Reichbank shipped to Switzerland was seized in occupied countries or from Jews in concentration camps.

It also supports evidence in a new book showing in detail the extent to which the bank let the Nazis use Swiss neutrality to finance their war effort.

The bank study, written by its former archivist, Herr

Robert Vogler, describes how the Nazis sold far more gold to Switzerland than Germany possessed before the war.

"Only so-called looted gold could explain the difference, even if one adds the gold 'legally' taken over from Austria in 1938 and Czechoslovakia in 1939," he writes.

The 350 million tonnes of gold - then worth about 1.7 billion Swiss francs - topped Germany's 1938 gold reserves by more than ten times, says the report.

Even the German Economics Minister, Herr Walther Funk, said at the Nuremberg war crimes trial that Germany's gold holdings amounted to only about 860 million Swiss francs.

Youth walkout deplored

Kingston Jamaica (AFP, Reuters) - Right-wing delegates from the United States and Western Europe who walked out of an international youth conference and caused it to end in an uproar were described yesterday by a Jamaican minister as "spoilt children".

Mr Errol Aderson, who organized the event to mark International Youth Year, said yesterday the demonstration by 18 of the 80 delegates had been undemocratic. The four-day conference, which was limited to "democratic" groups, broke up in disorder.

The walkout followed a vote

against an effort to have elections for a permanent secretariat. Mr Steve Morrissey, of Britain's Conservative Party, said it was intended as a demonstration against what he described as the "undemocratic" nature of the conference in voting against immediate elections.

The event had been beset with problems since police used tear gas to break up Jamaican leftists who opposed its opening last Saturday.

Five Latin American delegations threatened to walk out after they were refused time

Infertility risk for IUD users

Washington (AFP) - The use of intrauterine devices for birth control appears to double the risk of infertility and young women who have not been pregnant should avoid using IUDs if they wish to have children in the future, according to two studies published yesterday.

Dr Daniel Cramer, who conducted one of the studies at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, said the research suggested that as many as 88,000 US couples may be unable to have children because of reproductive damage caused by IUDs.

The studies, published in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, found that plastic IUDs were the most dangerous.

The Boston study of 4,185 women found that the risk of infertility was about 60 per cent higher than usual among women who used copper IUDs.

From Harry Debelius Madrid

The constitutional court has ruled that a recent Spanish law authorising abortion under certain circumstances is invalid. The ruling rejected the law, which was passed in October 1983, but had not been put into



Mother's grief: Mrs Fatima Mheidel bursting into tears after opening a present from her 16-year-old daughter, Sana, who killed herself by crashing a car bomb into an Israeli convoy in Lebanon.

Lebanon pullout quickens

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

Israel took a significant step yesterday towards completing its phased withdrawal from Lebanon when it relieved troops abandoned control of a 300 square kilometre triangle of hostile territory in and around the Shia Muslim town of Nabatiya.

The evacuation, which still leaves 19 per cent of Lebanon under Israeli occupation, prompted speculation that the final pullback of all uniformed men to the border will now be finished before the third anniversary of the Lebanon invasion on June 6.

The retreat was accompanied by a blunt warning from Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, that Israeli forces would attack the area again if its inhabitants mounted attacks against Israel. "If they will not allow any tranquillity to our settlements, they will get hell," he stated.

Mr Rabin confirmed that Israel would retain indirect control over a buffer zone running north of its border which would be policed by two Israeli-backed forces, local village militias and the South Lebanon Army, which would be given a mobile role.

"Israel will retain the freedom of action to do whatever is needed to back these local Lebanese forces," the Defence Minister said.



A meeting of the Israeli Cabinet is expected soon to vote on the exact width of the security zone, whose creation has been criticized by some left wing Israelis who claim that it means that the army will still remain tangled in the complexities of Lebanon.

Yesterday, Mr Rabin spelt out the tough policy which Israel will pursue after the pullback is over. "We are prepared to meet any attempt to interfere with the normal life of our citizens by offensive means, either by fire or by movement by air, land, or sea," he declared.

Over 95 per cent of the 70,000 inhabitants of the area abandoned yesterday were Shia Muslims. The "Nabatiya tri-

Irish doubts on Israel mission

From Robert Fisk, Middle East Correspondent, Dublin

Intense discussion has been going on within the Irish Government as to whether the Israelis should be allowed to open an embassy in Dublin at a time when Israel's proxy militias are firing almost daily at Irish troops of the United Nations force in southern Lebanon.

In two months' time, President Chaim Herzog of Israel, himself Irish-born, will be visiting the Republic of Ireland and Israeli officials would like to announce the opening of a diplomatic mission here at the same time - even though Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon have themselves recently been threatening Irish troops and firing live bullets around their vehicles.

Mr Bruce Kashdan, the counsellor for Irish affairs at the Israeli Embassy in London, who previously worked for the Israeli Foreign Ministry inside Lebanon, has been living in Dublin for some weeks, talking to Irish officials about the advantages of increased trade and tourism between the two countries.

But he has found himself being closely questioned by the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs about the behaviour of Israeli troops in southern Lebanon, the treatment of Lebanese prisoners by the Israelis and the constant friction between Irish soldiers and the Lebanese militias who are paid for, armed and uniformed by the Israeli army.

Ireland's relationship with Israel has been a curious one. Both countries obtained their independence from Britain after a fierce guerrilla war. Both countries are small, rural nations trying to transfer their economies from pure agriculture to high technology. Dublin is the only EEC capital in which the Israeli flag is not hoisted at the embassy. The idea that Israel "made the desert bloom" is an attractive one in a poor county like Ireland. In theory, at least, both nations have something to gain by an increase in trade relations.

But since Ireland's participation in the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon in 1978, the Israelis have not been universally popular here. The murder of two Irish soldiers by Israeli-backed Lebanese militia men and the countless shooting incidents between pro-Israeli gunmen and Irish troops in southern Lebanon have caused a good deal of anger in Dublin.

Some UN officers - and they include several Irish soldiers as well - suspect that an Israeli Shin Bet intelligence officer may have ordered the killing of privates Thomas Barrett and Derek Smallhorn in 1980; the man they privately name is still serving with the Israelis in southern Lebanon. Israel has vigorously denied the allegation.

Nevertheless, Israel's "iron fist" raids on Shia Muslim villages, and its almost Cromwellian threat of a "scorched earth" policy against the south Lebanese guerrillas has raised unhappy associations in Ireland where the memory of Black and Tan reprisals against the IRA in the 1920s is still very much alive. A television film of Israeli troops firing around an Irish Army vehicle near Haris in southern Lebanon - an incident originally denied by the Israelis - only exacerbated these feelings.

Mr Kashdan says that every Irish complaint is forwarded at once to Jerusalem and that the

Israelis have only the safety of Irish soldiers at heart.

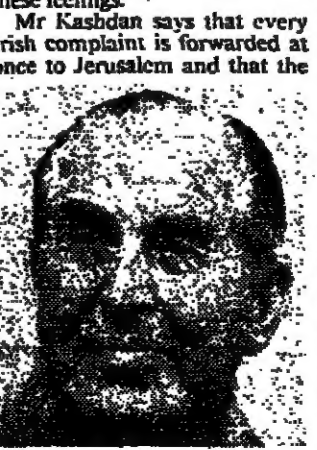
He suggests that the Israeli Army does not actually control the militias which it pays and arms but insists that the Israeli Army will complete its withdrawal very soon and that even Israel's Shin Bet intelligence men will leave Lebanon at the same time.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Kashdan described the pro-Israeli militias as "independent, southern Lebanese communities who feel they are protecting themselves against groups in their own Lebanese manner".

The problem, however, is that Israel intends to leave behind it a "security zone" patrolled by pro-Israeli Lebanese gunmen, an area that seems certain to include part of the Irish UN battalion's own territory. The Irish are now in the difficult position of finding themselves on a new front line in Lebanon and, indeed, several Hezbollah "Party of God" Shia Muslim guerrillas hostile to Israel have been seen in the Irish area.

Within the Irish Cabinet, Mr Peter Barry, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to be in favour of the opening of an Israeli Embassy in Dublin. Mr Patrick Cooney, the Defence Minister, whose men are being fired at with Israeli weapons, is far more sceptical. Mr John Bruton, the Minister for Trade, is apparently concerned about the effect on Irish meat exports to the Arab world if the Israelis open a mission in Dublin.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Taoiseach, is more concerned about the danger to Irish troops. Israel has refused to let UN soldiers patrol down to the international frontier. According to Mr Kashdan, "Israel is concerned about the lives of UN men. They are on a peacekeeping mission... Nothing would be served by having UN troops caught up in Israeli return fire." Which is precisely what worries some ministers in Dublin.



Mr Herzog: A date for the opening

Spanish abortion law is ruled unconstitutional

From Harry Debelius Madrid

The constitutional court has ruled that a recent Spanish law authorising abortion under certain circumstances is invalid. The ruling rejected the law, which was passed in October 1983, but had not been put into

effect pending the outcome of an appeal against it, on the ground that it violates Article 15 of the 1978 Constitution, which says, "everyone has a right to life and physical and moral integrity".

The rejection was a harsh political blow to the Socialist Government. Last week, the

life of the mother is in danger, when the child would be born with a serious physical or mental handicap, when the pregnancy resulted from rape.

A spokesman for the Socialist Party said: "We regret the loss of what was a good opportunity to solve the problems of so many Spanish women."

the life of the mother is in danger, when the child would be born with a serious physical or mental handicap, when the pregnancy resulted from rape. A spokesman for the Socialist Party said: "We regret the loss of what was a good opportunity to solve the problems of so many Spanish women."

Killer plant in Bhopal closed for good

Bhopal (Reuters) - The Indian subsidiary of Union Carbide yesterday announced the permanent closure of its Bhopal plant, where a gas leak last December killed 2,500 people.

Mr F. Mitra, regional personnel manager of Union Carbide India, said the company had tried to negotiate with the authorities to make products which did not use the deadly methyl isocyanate gas but it was made clear that permission to restart the factory would not be given.

● LONDON: Union Carbide said it will resume production of an insecticide made with methyl isocyanate at its plant in Beziers, Southern France, despite local fears about safety (AP-Dow Jones reports). New security procedures for transport and storage reduced any danger to residents, the company said.

Jailed Britons 'still ill-treated'

The British consul in Lagos, Mr Ian Kydd, visited two Briton being held in Nigeria's top security prison yesterday for the first time in six weeks but said their conditions have not improved (Richard Dowden writes).

Mr Kydd said that Mr Angus Patterson and Mr Kenneth Clark, both from Aberdeen, were separated at night and kept in 10ft by 8ft cells with four other prisoners without beds. Food was inadequate and food parcels from outside not passed on.

Tikhonov back in public view

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, reappeared in public after his absence of several weeks had prompted speculation he was seriously ill and about to step down.

Television film showed Mr Tikhonov, aged 74, at a meeting on Wednesday with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, to discuss the role of Soviet artists in celebrating the end of the Second World War. The Prime Minister seemed fit and spoke animatedly, although he was slow in standing to applaud speakers.

US population growing older

Washington (AP) - America's median age has risen from 30.9 years last year to 31.2 years, the highest average in the nation's history, the Census Bureau said.

The median age will continue rising, the bureau said, as the huge post-Second World War baby boom generation enters its middle years, accompanied by improvements in medical care which are helping larger numbers of the very old to stay alive.

Neves improved

Sao Paulo (AFP) - Brazil's President-elect, Senhor Tancred Neves, was in markedly improved condition two days after a relapse following a sixth operation. Senhor Antonio Brito, the presidential spokesman, said.

Soccer arrests

Munich (AP) - Police arrested 12 British and six West German football fans after incidents of pickpocketing and brawling during and after the Bayern Munich-Everton European Cup Winners' Cup match.

Noumea anger

Noumea (AFP) - The French Pacific territory of New Caledonia was virtually paralyzed by a general strike called to protest against the murder, by stoning, of a white woman teacher on Monday. About 2,000 strikers marched through the capital demanding "the arrest of the murderers and protection for teachers".

Warming up

Peking (Reuters) - The first Chinese legislators to visit Moscow in 20 years were impressed by their friendly reception and said their trip was very significant for improved relations. *Outlook* magazine reported.

Rioters jailed

Jakarta (AFP) - A court jailed 28 people for terms of between one and three years for taking part in riots here last September in which 30 people died.

Royal insult

Wellington (Reuters) - A man will be charged with disorderly behaviour after a toilet roll was hurled at the car carrying the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester when they visited Rotorua on New Zealand's North Island.

Pressed for time

La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland (Reuters) - Cartier, the French jewellers, ran a bulldozer over 5,000 fake Cartier watches, seized mainly in Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore, many of which had cheap Swiss mechanisms.

Fly to Pluto from Heathrow.

Killer plant in Bhopal closed for good

Alkermes (Bhopal) Ltd. has closed its plant in Bhopal, India, for good. The plant, which was the site of the gas leak in December 1984, was the only one of its kind in the world. The company, which is a subsidiary of the British firm ICI, had been operating the plant since 1969. It was the site of the gas leak in December 1984, which killed thousands of people and injured many more. The plant was closed for good after a series of safety improvements were made. The company has also agreed to pay compensation to the victims of the gas leak.

Jailed Britons still ill-treated

The British Embassy in Moscow has said that the treatment of British prisoners in the Soviet Union is still ill-treated. The embassy has said that the Soviet authorities have not provided the prisoners with adequate medical care and that they are being held in poor conditions. The embassy has also said that the prisoners are being denied the right to a fair trial.

Tikhonov back in public view

Andrei Tikhonov, the Soviet ice hockey player, has been seen in public for the first time since he was arrested in 1984. Tikhonov was arrested on charges of drug possession and was held in custody for several months. He has now been released and is back in public view.

US population growing older

The US population is growing older, according to a new report. The report says that the number of people aged 65 and over is increasing rapidly. This is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate and an increase in life expectancy.

Neves improvid

Neves, the Portuguese footballer, has been found improvid. He was found to be in possession of a large sum of money, which he had obtained through illegal means. He has been charged with the crime and is now in custody.

Soccer arrests

Several soccer players have been arrested in connection with a match-fixing scandal. The players were accused of conspiring to fix the outcome of a match. They have been charged with the crime and are now in custody.

Northern anger

There is growing anger in Northern Ireland over the recent developments. The anger is directed at the British government and the Irish government for their handling of the situation. The people of Northern Ireland are demanding a more active role in the peace process.

Warming up

The British team is warming up for the upcoming competition. They have been practicing hard and are in good form. They are confident that they will perform well in the competition.

Rioters jailed

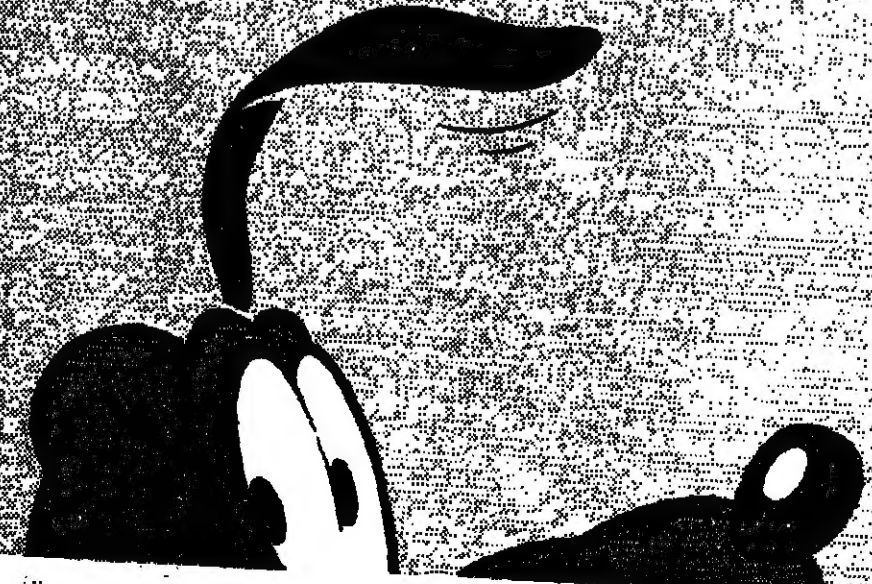
Several rioters have been jailed for their part in the recent riots. The rioters were charged with causing public disorder and with using violence. They have been sentenced to prison for their crimes.

Royal insult

The Royal Family has been insulted by a group of people. The insult was directed at the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The Royal Family has expressed its disappointment and has asked the police to investigate the matter.

Pressed for

The government is pressed for time to complete the legislation. The legislation is important and the government needs to pass it as soon as possible. They are working hard to complete the legislation by the deadline.



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BRITISH AIRWAYS

Chinese claim of policy switch on nuclear ships upsets Pentagon

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Reagan Administration officials are taken aback and embarrassed by a Chinese statement that the US has agreed not to include nuclear-armed vessels in a proposed goodwill American Navy visit to Shanghai this month.

For security reasons the US never discloses whether its warships are carrying nuclear weapons.

The statement was made by Mr Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party leader, to journalists from Australia and New Zealand in Peking on Wednesday.

In a brief reaction which made no direct reference to the statement, the Pentagon said: "The US policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on its ships remains unchanged."

The Chinese claim puts the Reagan Administration in an awkward position. If correct, the reported American promise contrasts sharply with Washington's recent refusal to specify that calls to New Zealand ports would be by non-nuclear warships.

This led to New Zealand banning the visit of a US warship and to a crisis in the Anzus (Australia, New Zealand and US) defence alliance. The

US also fears that acceptance of New Zealand's nuclear-free policy would encourage other allied nations with strong anti-nuclear movements.

The Pentagon's statement said that the US was continuing to work with China on details of the proposed warship visit. An announcement would be made when arrangements were complete.

● WELLINGTON: New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies are to feature on the agenda of talks here with Chinese officials next week as a result of the report that the US will send only conventionally armed ships on to China (W. P. Reeves writes).

Mr Hu, who made the disclosure, will lead the delegation to this country. This year the US declined New Zealand's request that it send only a conventionally armed and powered warship, to comply with the Labour Government's anti-nuclear policy.

The consequences have been a significant cooling in Washington-Wellington relations and a weakening of the Anzus connection.

Mr Geoffrey Palmer, the acting New Zealand Prime Minister, said yesterday that the report from Peking had been noted with interest.

Delhi sets up inquiry into killings of Sikhs

Delhi (Reuters) - The Indian Government yesterday announced that a Supreme Court judge will head a judicial inquiry into the anti-Sikh riots, in which more than 2,700 people died, after the assassination of Indira Gandhi last October.

It also lifted a ban on the All-Sikhs Student Federation, said it was releasing several leaders of the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, and announced measures to boost the economy in Punjab, where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live.

The Akali Dal had demanded all three steps as conditions for calling off its peaceful protest against the policies of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. The party has been campaigning for greater religious and political autonomy for Punjab, India's most important farming state.

Mr Gandhi has said his Government will give top priority to seeking a peaceful solution to Punjab's two-year-old sectarian crisis. At least five Hindus have been killed there in the last six weeks.

● The surviving alleged assassin of Mrs Gandhi has a bullet embedded in his spine and risks getting gangrene, his lawyer said yesterday. (AFP reports).

The alleged killer, Satwant Singh, a Sikh security guard, was said in court to be suffering from "numbness and paralysis" in the left leg as a result of poor medical attention.



Survival kit: A Boston policeman displaying the 'Body Bunker', a hand-held shield that has been added to the armoury of the Boston force. The device reportedly deflects fire from a variety of weapons.

Shuttle liftoff due today

Senator goes into space on his 'ultimate junket'

From Our Correspondent, Washington

Senator Jake Garn is set to blast off today in the space shuttle Discovery to become the first legislator to orbit the Earth.

The Republican from Utah, who is 52, is chairman of a Senate sub-committee which oversees the spending of NASA's billions, and will be on board NASA's sixteenth space shuttle mission as a Congressional observer.

His mission has been lampooned by cartoonists and attacked by critics as an elaborate public relations gesture - "the ultimate junket" - designed to ensure approval of NASA's 1986 budget.

NASA officials, however, claim that it is a serious mission. As a former Navy pilot in Korea, Senator Garn logged thousands of flying hours. He has paid for his own accommodation and transport during training.

The first public official to fly on the shuttle, he has done 120 hours of training over three months with his six crewmates at the Johnson space centre, Houston, Texas.

The senator will fly as a "payload specialist" and will carry out numerous medical and physiological tests and measurements designed to record changes in the body during weightlessness. Involving wearing belts of sensors

across his head, chest and stomach on launch and right afterwards when the shuttle enters weightlessness.

The crew of seven includes Dr Rhea Seddon, a physician and surgeon whose husband is an astronaut, Robert Gibson.

The senator's maiden space flight has been frustrated several times since his selection in November. He was originally due to go up in the shuttle Challenger, but the flight was cancelled because of problems with the transmission and data relay satellite system.

The mission's tasks were transferred to another shuttle, but again there was postponement, when an access platform hit and damaged a section of the Discovery's payload door.

During its five-day mission the Discovery crew will deploy two communications satellites for Canada and for the US Defence Department.

Although astronauts going to Congress is nothing new they include Senator John Glenn (Ohio), former Senator Harrison Schmidt (New Mexico) and the late Representative Jack Swigert (Colorado) - Mr Garn will be the first senator to orbit the Earth.

● CAPE CANAVERAL: Liftoff is set for 3.04 am (2.04 pm BST) today and weather forecasters say conditions should be good (AP reports).

Pretoria set to scrap sex-colour laws

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A recommendation that the laws banning marriage and sex across the colour line should be abolished is to be presented to the Government next Monday by a joint standing committee of the South African Parliament, it has been disclosed to *The Times*.

The committee was set up at the beginning of February to consider "the desirability of repealing" the laws, and its members are drawn from all the parties represented in the three parliamentary chambers, white, Coloured (mixed-race) and Indian.

According to informed sources, the Government has already indicated to the committee that it will accept the recommendation, and Parliament should thus be in a position to erase the laws from the statute book before the end of the current session, probably in June.

The two measures, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act, were among the first pieces of apartheid legislation to be introduced after the National Party came to power in 1948, and will be the first to be repealed.

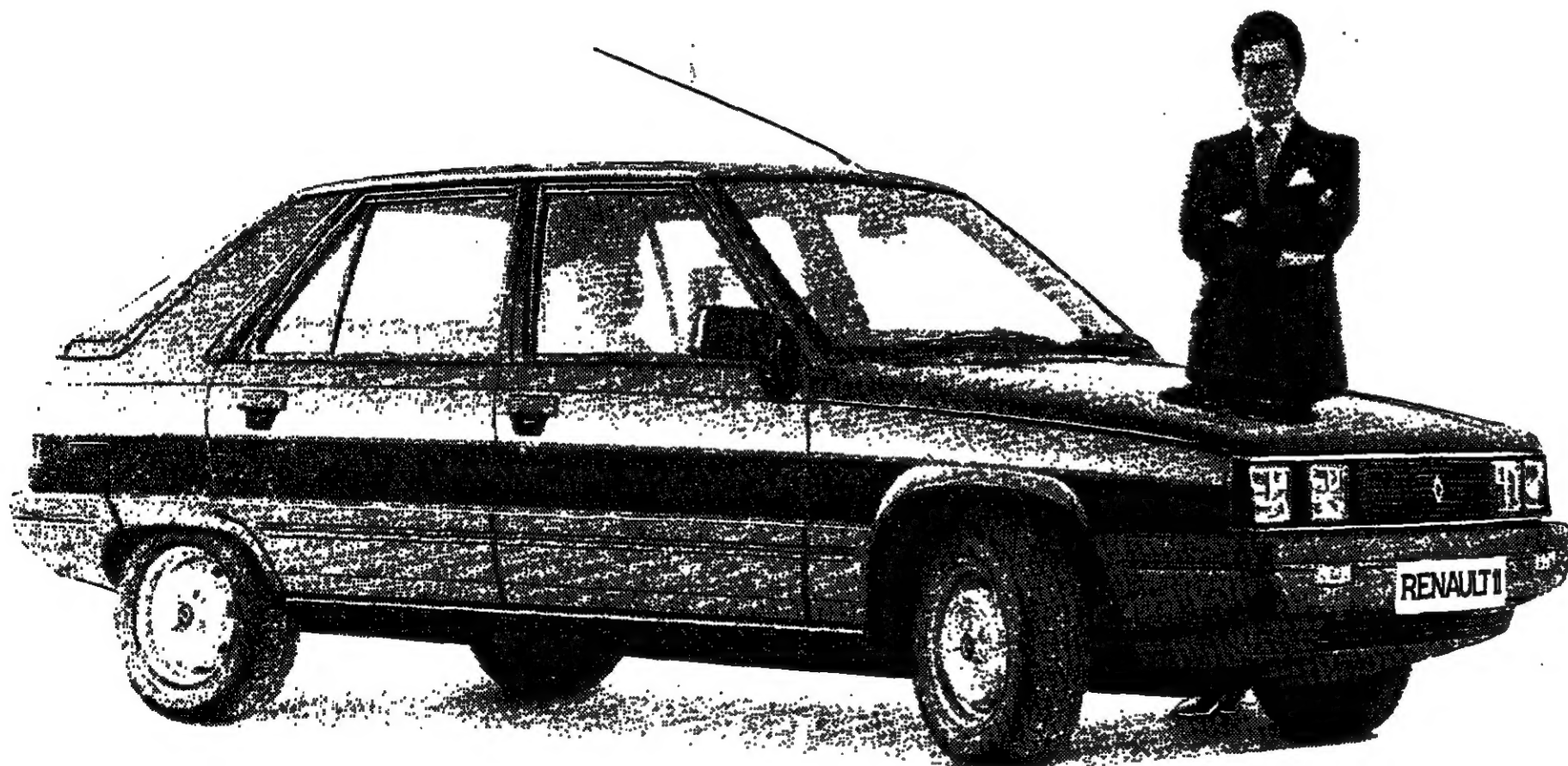
The practical implications for other apartheid legislation are fascinating. Where will mixed couples live? In white areas or black? How will the race of their offspring be classified? What access will they have to segregated amenities such as trains, cinemas, restaurants etc? What of political rights? As things stand, if an African man married a white woman, the wife would have a vote but the husband would not. Nor would they be able to belong to the same political party.

It seems that the Government has decided for the time being to make no amendments to other apartheid laws. Instead, racially mixed couples will have to apply for special exemption permits to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and these will be granted on *ad hoc* basis.

In this way, the Government hopes to minimize the repercussions of abolishing the anti-miscegenation laws. It is under heavy fire from extreme right-wing groups which argue that the whole edifice of apartheid will be undermined if the laws are repealed.

Black & white, page 14

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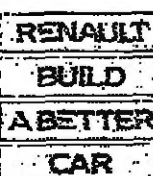
With 12 cubic feet of luggage space it beats equivalent models of Escort and Maestro on loadability.¹

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RENAULT recommended oil lubricants.

Billion sums a second computer

Tokyo (AFP) - The top Japanese computer manufacturer, Fujitsu, yesterday began marketing what it calls the world's fastest supercomputer capable of making more than a billion calculations per second.

A Fujitsu spokesman forecast that the supercomputer would find a wide variety of applications in scientific research such as aircraft development, weather forecasting and nuclear-power development.

The calculating speed of the new model, called Facom Vp-400 is nearly double the speed of Fujitsu's fastest previous model.

Lange dismisses rugby tour threat to security

From Jan Raath, Gaborone, Botswana

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, does not believe that a tour of South Africa by the All Blacks Rugby Union team will present any danger.

If the team did tour, the level of security provided by South Africa would be high enough to ensure everyone's safety, he said here on Wednesday night.

He said he opposed any prospects of violence as a threat to sway the New Zealand Rugby Union when it decides on Wednesday whether to make the tour. Mr Lange left Botswana yesterday after game-watching in the remote north.

By 1990, he said, when the Commonwealth Games were being held in New Zealand, African countries would have seen clearly that its Government had done all it could to halt such tours and generally to curtail all sporting links with South Africa. He hoped that by then representatives of Namibia and "A new South Africa" would be attending.

Mr Lange said that in discussions in Lusaka at Easter with Swapo and the African National Congress, he had made plain that New Zealand would not support violence to

gain constitutional change in South Africa and Namibia. He could, however, understand that it would be "galling for anyone under the yoke of oppression in South Africa or Namibia" to have to listen to urgings to non-violent change.

● HARARE: Mr Lange arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday to a state welcome with a flypast of two Hawk jets and a 19-gun salute (AP reports).

Mr and Mrs Lange leave Zimbabwe tomorrow for the Seychelles, the Indian Ocean Island which will be the last stop on a tour that has taken them to Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana.

● CAPE TOWN: Six New Zealand journalists broke away yesterday from the party accompanying Mr Lange to interview the Foreign Minister of South Africa, Mr Roelof Pienk. Botha, the South African Press Association reported (AFP reports).

Their action has annoyed Mr Lange, but the journalists explained: "Anti-South African rhetoric has been stepped up on the trip. We wanted the South African viewpoint to present a balanced picture."

Stranded Briton applies to stay in Uganda

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Anthony Crewe-Gee, the 71-year-old Briton stranded for ten days in "No man's land" between the Kenya and Uganda borders, has travelled to Kampala to apply to remain in Uganda, where he has worked for 34 years.

Mr Crewe-Gee was refused permission to re-enter Uganda at Busia, 250 miles from here. Kenyan immigration officials then refused to allow him back into Kenya because he did not have a valid entry permit.

The British High Commissioner in Kampala, Mr Colin Maclean, said a consular official had gone to Busia to escort Mr Crewe-Gee to the Ugandan capital, after obtain-

ing a letter from Ugandan immigration headquarters permitting him to enter the country on a temporary basis.

Mr Crewe-Gee was for many years chief engineer of the Owen Falls power station at the source of the Nile in Uganda. He later managed a British-owned engineering company and set up a radio manufacturing plant in Jinja. He said his passport was taken from him by the Ugandan authorities last year, and when it was returned, he was escorted to the Kenya border. He says he did not know that the Ugandans had declared him to be a prohibited immigrant.

Danish strikes linger on

Copenhagen - Life began to return to normal in Denmark yesterday after three weeks of labour unrest and demonstrations which paralysed the country (Christopher Follett writes). Sporadic strikes continued to affect some factories, abattoirs, breweries, hospitals, kindergartens and schools, and two of the country's most important ports, Copenhagen and Aarhus, were still strike-bound.

Public transport, post and refuse collection services re-

sumed but it is expected to be several weeks before the massive backlog of post and huge piles of rotting rubbish are cleared.

The strikes were against the latest austerity measures of the centre-right Government, passed by Parliament in late March, which imposed tight 1.5 to 2 per cent pay ceilings. The Government says this is necessary if Denmark is to solve its serious balance-of-payments problems by the end of the decade.

Queen's Bench Division

Burden of proof on applicant seeking entry for marriage

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Bhathia
Before Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered April 3]

Where a man sought to enter the United Kingdom for marriage to a woman settled here, it was his duty to satisfy the entry clearance officer of each of the matters set out in rule 41 of the *Immigration Rules (HC169)*; therefore, the burden of proof was on the applicant throughout.

In considering paragraphs (a) and (b) of the rule, the "intention" of the officer had to be about the intention of the parties, and in the context of arranged marriages the purpose of the marriage might include the objects which those arranging the marriage sought to attain as well as those sought by the parties themselves.

In considering whether he was satisfied about any of the matters contained in the rule, the officer might not only make his own inquiries; he was also entitled to take into account his own knowledge of the local background and customs including the fact that many were not infrequently arranged for the very purpose of obtaining admission to the UK.

If the only evidence before the officer which he accepted showed that the parties had the intention set out in paragraph (b), then he might, but was not obliged to, conclude that he was satisfied about paragraph (a) also.

Mr Justice Forbes so held in the Queen's Bench Division in a reserved judgment dismissing the application for judicial review of Vinod Bhathia against the majority decision of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal on October 1, 1984, which upheld the determination of an adjudicator on March 20, 1984, who dismissed the applicant's appeal against the refusal of an entry clearance officer in the British High Commission in New Delhi on March 17, 1983.

Rule 41 provides: "A man seeking to enter the United Kingdom for marriage to a woman settled here and who intends himself to settle thereafter should not be admitted unless he holds a current entry clearance... An entry clearance will be refused unless the entry clearance officer is satisfied: (a) that it is not the primary purpose of the intended marriage to obtain admission to the United Kingdom; and (b) that there is an intention that the parties to the marriage should live together permanently as man and wife; and (c) that the parties to the proposed marriage have met. Where the... officer is satisfied that all the conditions at (a) to (c) above apply, an entry clearance will... be issued."

Mr Michael Beloff, QC and Mr Vasant Kothari for the applicant; Mr John Laws for the tribunal.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that the facts were substantially not in dispute; the facts given by the applicant and his fiancée as to their engagement differed, the applicant saying it was arranged by the respective parents, the fiancée that an advert had been put in the *Hindustani Times*.

The main submission of Mr Beloff was that, since the applicant had to satisfy the officer on the balance of probabilities of the requirements of rule 41, once it was established that the marriage was genuine - that the parties intended to live together permanently as man

and wife - a presumption arose that the primary purpose of the man and woman was to enter the incidents and benefits of marriage.

Thus, although the legal burden was upon the applicant throughout, once paragraph (b) was established the evidential burden shifted on to the officer as to paragraph (a).

His Lordship said that it was clear that the rule provided two distinct elements about which the officer had to be satisfied, and which the applicant had to prove.

Where the words were clear and there was no ambiguity, then those words had to be given their ordinary and natural sense on the accepted principles of statutory construction; see Lord Diplock in *Garland v British Rail Engineering Ltd* [1983] 2 AC 751, 771A.

It was unnecessary to delve into a philosophical discourse on the nature of marriage, and there was no ambiguity about the words of the rule. A decision as to what was the primary purpose of the marriage or what was the intention of the parties to it was clearly a question of fact; that was answered by drawing an inference from the facts proved by the evidence adduced, and one had to be careful about the concept of the shifting of the evidential burden.

The words in paragraph (a), which had to include the concept of arranged marriages, were clearly wide enough to embrace any discoverable purposes which might be properly attributable to those who arranged the marriage; moreover, the insertion of paragraph (c) was the clearest indication that the draftsman was concerned about the incidents of arranged marriages.

One could deduce from the terms of rule 41 the policy behind it - to deal *inter alia* with a situation where marriages might be arranged by parents for the purpose of securing the entry of the intended bridegroom into the UK.

The words "unless the entry clearance officer is satisfied" imported the concept that the officer was entitled to approach any claims made for a marriage with a degree of caution; he was certainly under a general duty to determine, for instance, the facts surrounding a marriage.

Although he might be satisfied of paragraph (b), there was still the residual burden on the applicant to satisfy the officer that he had as to the primary purpose of the marriage.

Clearly the officer could not properly regard (b) as conclusive of (a). To hold otherwise would be to place the burden on the officer to satisfy himself on a matter in which he might, through a wealth of experience, have considerable and legitimate doubts.

Where there was an appeal from an officer's decision, a different aspect of the term "burden of proof" would become apparent, since he would be a party to the appeal and might be called upon to justify his decision. That is the difference he might have drawn from the facts.

Questions of purpose and intention were almost inevitably to be determined by drawing inferences from observed fact. There was ample material before the officer on which he could properly find that, despite the intention that the parties should live together as required by (b), he was not satisfied that the primary purpose of the marriage was not to obtain admission.

Solicitors: Bates Wells & Braithwaite; Treasury Solicitor.

Tax claim fails through year abroad

Reed (Inspector of Taxes) v Clark
Before Mr Justice Nicholls
[Judgment delivered April 1]

A taxpayer, resident in the United Kingdom until April 3, 1978 but thereafter living and working in the United States until returning here on May 2, 1979, was not "a person residing here for the year and thus caught by section 108 of the 1970 Act. The second was section 49 (British subjects temporarily abroad) and the Crown argued that Mr Clark had left this country for the "purpose only of occasional residence abroad" and was thus by virtue of the section to be charged as a person residing in the United Kingdom. Both arguments had been rejected by the commissioners.

A person's residence was essentially a question of fact and degree. *Lysaght v Inland Revenue Commissioners* [1928] AC 234.

A feature of the case was that Mr Clark did not set foot here during 1978-79. The commissioners stated that from the *Lysaght* case and from *Levene v Inland Revenue Commissioners* [1928] AC 217, they concluded that to be resident in this country for a tax year a person had to live here for part of that year, although not necessarily in his own abode. The Crown attacked that conclusion as being wrong in law.

"Residence" had no specific or technical meaning in the Income Tax Acts. The task of the fact-finding tribunal was to consider and weigh all the evidence and then, giving to the word "residing" its ordinary meaning, reach a conclusion on the factual question.

The commissioners' formulation of a general rule made it possible for the Crown to mount its argument that the commissioners erred in law.

But the criticism of the commissioners' reasoning led nowhere: the true and only reasonable conclusion from the facts was that Mr Clark was not residing in the United Kingdom in the year 1978-79. For that year his home and place of business were in Los Angeles.

Section 49 applied to a British subject whose ordinary residence

had been in the United Kingdom but who had left at the time the assessment or charge was made for "the purpose only of occasional residence abroad". The dispute centred on that last phrase and also on whether section 49 was a charging provision at all.

The Crown argued that section 49 was a substantive charging provision that was intended to charge persons who would not otherwise have been chargeable and to enhance some persons who were not resident here at all in the year of assessment.

Mr Millett said that the Crown's case represented a radical departure from established practice and went far beyond any reported decision. He contended that the section was procedural and intended to deal with absence during, but not throughout, a year of assessment.

Doubtless section 49 was a substantive charging provision intended to supplement section 108. However did it apply only to temporary absence during a year or could it apply to an absence extending throughout the year?

There was nothing to show that a person could never be said to have left for "the purpose only of occasional residence abroad" if that residence extended throughout an entire year. A man resident here might go abroad intending to return some months later but through some unforeseen circumstance not return until the following year: such a man might well fall within the section 49. All the circumstances had to be looked at.

More difficult was the case of a person leaving here with the intention of living abroad for a limited period in excess of a year. Could that be "occasional" residence abroad? The meaning that "occasional residence" bore in the section was a question of law. The most helpful approach was to contrast "occasional residence"

with "ordinary residence", the one being the converse of the other. For the meaning of "ordinary residence" one needed to look no further than the decision of the House of Lords in *P v Barnet London Borough Council, Ex parte Shah* [1983] AC 309.

From that case it seemed that a resident's departure abroad for only a few weeks or months with the intention of returning to live here as before would always be for the purpose only of "occasional residence". At the opposite end of the scale, departure of such a resident for a limited period of, say, three years would not necessarily be for the purpose only of "occasional residence" just because he intended to return.

Mr Clark left here intending to return a little over a year later: his absence was inherently limited, inherently temporary. Moreover the dates of his departure and return were chosen with United Kingdom tax in mind.

Tax avoidance schemes did not find much favour with the courts today and when deciding issues of residence all the reasons, including a desire to avoid tax, underlying a person's being in a particular place were part of the overall picture. However, residence abroad for a superannuation fund was no less residence abroad for that period because the major reason for it was the avoidance of tax. Likewise with ordinary residence.

There had been a distinct break in the pattern of Mr Clark's life which lasted for just over a year. He ceased living in London and lived and worked in Los Angeles. He did not visit this country at all. On the whole it could not be said that he had left the United Kingdom for the purpose only of "occasional residence" abroad. The commissioners' conclusion on that issue was correct.

The most helpful approach was to contrast "occasional residence"

Minority education can be suitable

Regina v Secretary of State for Education and Science, Ex parte Talmud Torah Machzikei Hadassah School Trust
Before Mr Justice Woolf
[Judgment delivered April 3]

Education provided by a school catering for the special tradition and characteristics of a minority sect within the community would be suitable within the meaning of sections 71 and 76 of the Education Act 1944 if it primarily equipped a child for life within the community of which he was a member rather than the way of life in the country as a whole so long as it did not foreclose the child's option in later years to adopt some other form of life he wished to do so.

Mr Justice Woolf so held in the Queen's Bench Division on April 3, 1985 when refusing an application for judicial review of a notice of complaint made by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 71

HIS LORDSHIP said that the school had appealed against the complaint to an independent schools tribunal but contended that judicial review was the more appropriate procedure by which to have the notice quashed.

A number of issues involved issues of fact and opinion which the court was not equipped to deal with. The tribunal was much better equipped to make findings of fact and degree.

Judicial review was not appropriate because although the applicants had been able to show there were certain matters in respect of which the propriety and conduct of the inspectors and secretary of state could be criticized, no clear error of law or approach was established on which a ruling could be given by the court which had the consequence that the applicants were not entitled to the relief which they claimed.

No bias in fair decision

Regina v St Edmundsbury Borough Council, Ex parte Investors in Industry Commercial Properties Ltd
Before Mr Justice Woolf
[Judgment delivered April 3]

Where a local planning authority had granted planning permission in respect of a site in its control to a company for the erection of a supermarket, and the authority had previously granted a lease of the site to the company, there was no breach of the rules of natural justice in the grant of permission since it had been conceded that the decision had been taken without bias.

Mr Justice Woolf so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division on April 2 refusing an application for judicial review of the local authority's decision on May 17, 1984, to grant outline

planning permission to J Sainsbury plc.

HIS LORDSHIP said that once it had been conceded that the decision taken was fair, there was no need to inquire further whether a reasonable person with knowledge of all the facts would have considered the authority to be biased in favour of granting permission, as formulated by Mr Justice Webster, in *Steyn v Derwent County Council* [1985] 1 WLR 256, 288F.

The reasoning of Mr Justice Glidwell in *R v Somerset District Council, Ex parte Torr* [1984] 1 PL 420 was preferable; therefore, the correct test was to pose the question, did the authority in reaching its decision take into account all proper considerations and exclude all improper ones and reach its decision fairly?

Stepdaughter eligible for provision on intestacy

In re Leach, Deceased
Leach v Lindeman and Others
Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Robert Goff
[Judgment delivered April 3]

A deceased's step-daughter of mature years for whose maintenance the deceased had never assumed responsibility qualified to apply for financial provision out of the deceased's estate, under section 2 of the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mrs Ivy Alice Lindeman, Mrs Dorothy May Hawkes and Mr Owen William Hill, the defendants, from a judgment of Mr Michael Wheeler, QC, sitting as a deputy High Court judge, given on an application made by the plaintiff, Miss Joan Allison Leach, pursuant to section 2(1) of the 1975 Act.

MR JUSTICE SLADE said that the application concerned the estate of the late Mrs Mary Leach. The deputy judge awarded the plaintiff £19,000 out of Mary's estate. Mary had no children of her own and died intestate on October 7, 1981.

The defendants were her two sisters and brother. They were her personal representatives and next of kin and, subject to the plaintiff's claim, were, in the events which had happened, entitled to the whole of her estate under the law of intestacy.

The plaintiff, who was an able bodied lady of 55, was her stepdaughter.

In 1960, the plaintiff's father, Bertram Leach, after the death of the plaintiff's mother, went to live with Mary (whom he had met some years before) at her home. In May 1960 Bertram made a will, which eventually took effect on his death, by which, after some small bequests to the plaintiff and her brother, he left the residue of his estate to Mary. Bertram and Mary subsequently married.

In November 1974 Bertram died aged 88. His estate, the net value of which, as sworn for probate, was about £3,500, passed mainly to Mary in accordance with his 1960 will.

According to the plaintiff's evidence, which the deputy judge accepted, a few months before Mary's death the two of them had a conversation, during which Mary told her that she wished her and a friend to be her executors and that she wished the plaintiff to have half her house.

Mary died intestate in October 1981. In February 1982 letters of administration of her estate were granted to the defendants.

The plaintiff subsequently applied for maintenance out of Mary's

estate under the 1975 Act and succeeded in her claim before the deputy judge.

Section 1(1) of the 1975 Act provided: "Where... a person dies domiciled in England and Wales and is survived by any of the following persons - (a) any person (not being a child of the deceased) who, in the case of any marriage to which the deceased was at any time a party, was treated by the deceased as a child of the family in relation to that marriage; that person may apply to the court for an order under section 2 of this Act on the ground that the disposition of the deceased's estate effected by his will or the law relating to intestacy, or the combination of his will and that law, is not such as to make reasonable financial provision for the applicant."

Section 3(3) of the Act showed that where application was made by virtue of section 1(1) (d) the legislature did not regard the applicant as being necessarily disqualified from applying merely because the deceased had never assumed any responsibility for his or her maintenance, though it contemplated that that would be an obligatory factor for the court to take into account when deciding what, if anything, to award in the exercise of its discretion.

The legislature could not have contemplated that the mere display of affection, kindness or hospitality by a step-parent towards a step-child would by itself involve the treatment by the step-parent of the step-child as a child of the family in relation to the marriage for the purpose of section 1(1) (d), so as to place the parent and his or her estate under a potential liability to provide for the step-child.

Mr Wheeler submitted that the treatment by one person of another as a child of the family must necessarily involve the treatment of that other person as an "unfledged person".

There was no reason why even an adult person might not be capable of qualifying under that subsection, provided that the deceased had, as wife or husband (or widow or widower) under the relevant marriage, expressly or impliedly, assumed the position of a parent towards the applicant, with the attendant responsibilities and privileges of that relationship.

It was impossible to say that there was no evidence upon which the deputy judge could properly hold that the plaintiff (albeit a lady of mature years) was eligible to apply for financial provision out of this estate.

Lord Justice Robert Goff and Lord Justice O'Connor agreed.

Solicitors: Malcolm Wilson & Cobby; Worthing: Fairfax Barfield & Biscoe, Banbury.



THE ARTS

Theatre

Desolation brought brilliantly into focus

The Trojan Women
Riverside

The final event in the Close-Up of Japan festival (which marks the arrival of a Japanese sponsor, the Mitsui Group, in the field of British arts funding), this is also the outgoing production of Riverside's founding director, David Gothard - an irreplaceable figure, who piloted the place through a succession of seemingly hopeless crises and built it into an incomparable meeting-place for different arts and different nationalities, only to be cast out on the philistine whim of the GLC. I hope Riverside survives, but this is the worst blow it has suffered so far.

The present show, by the Suzuki Company of Toga (SCOT), is a characteristic product of the Gothard regime. A Japanese treatment of a European classic, played with tremendous technical address, and introducing the work of a pioneer director new to this country. Tadashi Suzuki's post-atomic version of *The Trojan Women* is a world theatre event in the same class as the past productions of Kantor, Habib Tanvir, Tereyama and the La Ceca group.

In narrow theatrical terms, Suzuki's most obvious purpose is to cross-fertilize the energy and formal mastery of Noh and Kabuki with the content of the otherwise enfeebled modern repertory. What immediately strikes you about his actors is the extent to which they act with their feet. Marches outdo the articulation of the goose-step. A slow Noh-like entrance is the occasion for twisted arabesques that threaten to dislocate the thigh bone.

The Chorus arrive at a sitting crouch, with their legs moving at the speed of sea-coast birds. They are emphatically in contact with the earth, which may account for the energy that quivers through their bodies.

Doubling back and forth between postwar Japan and Euripides's Troy, the piece takes place in the mind of a bereaved old woman who is periodically possessed by the spirits of Hecuba and Cassandra. This scheme is borrowed straight from the conventions of Noh, whose characters are regularly inhabited by ghosts and demons. It also yields a brilliantly economical means of bringing Grecian and nuclear desolation into the common focus which Sartre struggled unsuccessfully to achieve in his adaptation of the tragedy.

Any expectation of the human pathos in which the piece is usually drenched is defeated from the first arrival of Kayako Shiraishi, facially impassive until she speaks, and then unleashing an avalanche of harsh, rasping lamentation, sometimes in the person of the modern wanderer, sometimes in the voice of the dead. The sensation throughout is that some other spirit is speaking through the person of the visible actress. The fact that the text is incomprehensible throws perhaps unintended emphasis on the physical action. But, thanks to the rigorous formality of the chosen convention, never has *The Trojan Women* appeared less static.

Besides Shiraishi, the other central figure is a Buddhist deity (the guardian of children), and the one image I shall retain is of the old woman going through the surviving domestic items in her bundle, side by side with the saffron-robed immortal: naturalism sharing the space with ritualized formality. More important, it also clinches the fact that Suzuki is not locked into a closed equation of Troy and Hiroshima, but has extended the work to modern Japan, as a cry from the destitute camping out in wastelands of deputed television sets and quadrophonic record players.

Irving Wardle



Ritualized formality: Uichiro Fueda as the Buddhist god

Concerts

Amsterdam Baroque
Orchestra/Koopman

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The South Bank's tercentenary series "Celebrating 1685" reached the end of its first leg on Wednesday evening with a concert that (like several others in this well-planned venture) went beyond mere organ music: here a baroque orchestra was imported to play Handel organ concertos and Bach harpsichord concertos under the direction of Ton Koopman.

Koopman is a player who never ceases to amaze: the angularity, the seemingly self-conscious refusal to play four straight beats in the bar one after the other, and his flamboyantly demonstrative manner are all calculated either to irritate or captivate. For much of Wednesday's concert I was captivated, especially in the Handel: Koopman manages to make the organ speak and dance in a perky, breathless manner which owes far more to string and vocal technique than to any tradition of organ playing.

He elaborates exhaustively and at times exhaustingly,

covering the gavotte-like finale of the Op 4 No 3 Concerto with torrents of bubbling notes. He pulls both speed and rhythm around disconcertingly, but always returns to earth to join his fellow players in the tutti. The Bach pieces, two of the double harpsichord concertos with Tini Mathot, were less comfortable: though the slow movements had been completely rethought in terms of these non-sustaining instruments (and the sublime duet which is more familiar from the Double Violin Concerto was virtually rewritten) the fast movements had rather a bumpy ride, without much sense of phrasing.

There was a completely contrasting style of Bach harpsichord playing later at the Wigmore Hall, where George Malcolm gave the second of three tercentenary recitals. His instrument (and some of the harpsichordal tricks he makes it perform) now sounds dated, but it would be difficult to find more purely musical playing - intelligently thoughtful, paced with a sure sense of architecture - than Mr Malcolm's responsive, satisfying Bach.

Nicholas Kenyon

BBCSO/Groves
Festival Hall/Radio 3

As well as being the final concert of the Royal Philharmonic's season, the programme conducted by Sir Charles Groves with the BBC Symphony Orchestra on Wednesday brought to the audience members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, at present meeting in national conference. They have "Prospects for Performers" as a subject much on their minds in a discussion forum today for which the concert itself perhaps offered some themes.

The Fifth Symphony of Shostakovich, for instance, brought much eloquent instrumental playing and is possibly the most problematic of his symphonies. This is not so much in the circumstances of its composition in 1937 as "A Soviet artist's reply to just criticism", as the composer defined it in relation to the earlier works: he then suppressed, and also to those that came after.

If it might be thought the nearest thing to political compromise that Shostakovich

entertained, this performance was clearly shaped by the conductor's concern to let it make its own entirely musical case. I should have liked to hear more of the grim desperation that haunts the opening movement and the finale under the surface effects, but the pawkly scherzo and stial slow movement were finely done.

Sir Charles is a past president of the society, as is John McCabe, whose *Shadow of Light* began the programme. A work of substance in spite of its title, it was a tribute to William Boyce, and takes quotations from him to weave into the artful contrivance of a fragmented dream-rhapsody. For all the ingenuity that went into it, the performance in effect lacked some overall conviction.

Not so the playing of Anne-Sophie Mutter in the Violin Concerto by Sibelius. She knew precisely what she wanted and how to obtain it through masterful control over dynamics as well as phrasing, treating the central movement merely as an intermezzo between the turbulent passions of its neighbours.

Noël Goodwin

Opera

The Marriages
Between Zones
3, 4 & 5
The Place

Adapting one of Doris Lessing's visionary parables into a two-act chamber opera always seemed a formidable proposition. Put crudely, the novel preaches the necessity for cultures alien to each other (specifically a male-dominated military people and a female-led "creative" society) to remove the barriers between them, intermingling, and learn from each other if they are not to stagnate. This profound change is accomplished after a series of remarkably sustained love-making bouts between the countries' respective monarchs.

Lessing offers plenty of cues for a song: a mystical drum-beat recurs throughout, for instance, and there is a Jungian emphasis on children's rhymes. These the composer Paul Barker has seized upon - particularly the latter which, sung confidently by girls from Croydon High School, provide some of the opera's most apposite moments.

The novel's chief strength, however, lies in its rich, multi-layered descriptions of several imaginary landscapes and nations, and this neither Barker's own libretto nor Christopher Newell's rather too minimal staging could emulate. Characters become cyphers, the book's subtle philosophical themes are condensed into slogans, and the story becomes fragmented into a series of symbolic tableaux.

Yet Barker's score, for nine-piece band and four principal singers, is not without its own telling reverberations. His identification of characters with instruments acquired a more sophisticated potency than initially seemed likely, and some of his percussion writing had a particularly expectant quality.

Under Christopher Willis's baton the music seemed properly sorted out apart from some problems of balance, and the singers projected their sometimes angular lines creditably. Christine Barker floated her high passages of arioso securely, while Julie Wilde found at least a little earthiness in what, I think, was supposed to be a sexy song.

Richard Morrison

Television

The buried truths

TV Eye (ITV) last night was devoted to a report on the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon which added pictures to some of the incidents described by the Times reporter Robert Fisk in his recent reports from Beirut.

At the beginning of the programme the film showed an Israeli armoured patrol cruising with fingers on machine-gun triggers. As the luck of the programme-makers ran, this convoy was attacked by a wire-detonated bomb and British television viewers were able to see the Israelis' response - a blizzard of "suppressive fire" and a sweep for suspects which rounded up 50 people from the immediate area; some of these were later seen, hooded and

awaiting questioning, in one of the Israeli camps.

The reporter Julian Manyon, swiftly went on to indicate the depth at which the truth of the Israeli withdrawal and the fierce response of Lebanon's new Shia Muslim faction was buried.

No sooner had we heard the screams of a four-year-old girl with a bullet wound in her leg, and seen a similar wound in the face of a very old woman and bullet holes in the rear of the hospital in which they were treated, than an Israeli officer appeared to allege that the hospital was controlled by Shia militia and would only treat patients whose wounds were said to be caused by Israeli guns.

Beirut tenements plastered with posters of Ayatollah Khomeini were as eloquent as shots of destruction in villages of South Lebanon, where the biblical ideal of no brick left standing on another seemed effectively translated for the breeze-blocks and concrete of suspected terrorist homes.

In one area there seemed to be some agreement. "I am not dealing here with human beings - they are terrorists and they don't have human feelings", said the Israeli officer commanding the attacked patrol. "Suicide attacks are the operations that terrified the Israelis. They cannot understand how a human being would die in such a manner for the services of Islam and Allah", said a 19-year-old girl whose fiancé had been the first martyr to die in this manner.

The same girl said she wanted to be the first woman suicide bomber, an honour which this week fell to another, even younger, girl.

The historical context of these events was, of necessity in a half-hour programme, dealt with in a few sentences. It seems strange that the ITV controllers feel that their audience is unable to cope with more than 30 minutes on this complex and prolonged struggle - even with a repeat of *Minder* scheduled first as a sweetener.

Celia Brayfield

Cinema

Outward
gaiety,
inner
voidsA Very Moral Night
(15)

Berkeley

Unfinished Piece for
Mechanical Piano
National Film Theatre"Pandora's Box"
season

National Film Theatre

Two eminently enjoyable films from Eastern Europe demonstrate just how much a gifted artist can create out of the slightest material. From Hungary, Karoly Makk's *A Very Moral Night* is based on a short story by Sandor Hunyady, set somewhere towards the end of the belle époque of the old Empire. Young Dr Kelepey is the pet of a flourishing Budapest bordel - such a favourite indeed that he is taken in as a regular lodger on the most generous terms. The arrangement goes well until his old mother comes up on a visit from the country. Madame and her young ladies are handsomely to the occasion, however, staging the very moral night of the title. Mamma returns contentedly home, reassured that her boy is in good hands.

Makk enriches this trifling anecdote. Without ostentatious effort, he recreates the period and the atmosphere: the outward gaiety and awful inner emptiness of the establishment; the hypocrisy and corruption of the local civic dignitaries. Again, without stressing a feminist purpose or compromising the essential comedy of the piece, he offers a quite ferocious exposé of the condescending and exploitative social attitudes of men towards women.

Alongside the conventions, suspense and surprises of old-fashioned situation comedy, he explores all the possibilities of the confrontation between the young sophisticates of the brothel and the old lady. Ironically it is not the old lady who is disturbed, but the girls, shocked into self-examination by an innocence which they have themselves forgotten.

Makk, who made his auspicious feature debut 31 years ago, with *Liliomfi*, is today best known in this country for *Another Way* (1982), a brilliant examination of a homosexual relationship between two women. In a peculiarly Hungarian way, he loves and understands women; and all his films contain memorable female portraits. It is in the nature of *A Very Moral Night* that, too, the portrayals are more superficial; even so there are marvellous lightning sketches of the young ladies. Iren Psota's Madame is a wonderful old bass-voiced broad; while Margit Makay, looking and playing uncannily like Fay Compton, skilfully keeps the old mother on the right side of sentimentality.

A Very Moral Night is showing at the new Berkeley, Tottenham Court Road. Older cinemagoers will be pleased to see the name revived: the old Berkeley, along with the Curzon, the Academy and the Hampstead Everyman, gave many of our first experiences of foreign films.

While being aware of the high reputation of Nikita Mikhalkov's *Unfinished Piece for Mechanical Piano* (1976), I had not succeeded in seeing it until its current British premiere in the season of the director's work at the National Film Theatre. (It is showing at matinees all next week.) Even knowing the quality of the director's other films, this one comes as a shock, revealing that we have all but forgotten how good Russian film and Russian acting at their best can be.

The film is a highly intelligent and sensitive adaptation by

Kelepey (Gyorgy Cserhalmi) with one of Momma's girls in *A Very Moral Night*

Mikhalkov and Alexander Adabachian of Chekhov's *Platonov* - so successful in the outcome that it is as if Chekhov himself had somehow conceived a film, fifteen years before the cinema existed. The play, in four acts, inordinately long and shapeless, was completed around 1880, but Chekhov (not surprisingly) failed to interest the actress Yermolova of the Maly Theatre in staging it. It was not printed until 1920, by which time the manuscript had lost its cover so that the name of the principal character was adopted to serve in place of the lost title. It was not performed until the 1950s.

Mikhalkov has distilled from the text the pure Chekhovian film. Here are the familiar decaying estate; the sad, showery summer; the house party of bored, frustrated, idle, stupid, pitiable people; the boding of finality. Amongst the characters we can recognize the conflicting forces that will soon destroy the old Empire. Always in the background there are the sounds of the passing trains and peasant songs, symbolic respectively of economic and social inevitability.

Platonov is the quintessential Chekhovian hero, instinctively a rebel and idealist but in the end as weak as the people around him, whose frailty and folly he sees with such painful clarity. (In the original Platonov is 27 but Mikhalkov, perhaps better to fit his fine actor, Alexander Kallagin, makes him 34.) Mikhalkov projects a degree of optimism, perhaps not present in the original, in the figure of the little boy whose implied independence and rebellion may point to some future hope.

Visually the film is always ravishing, often breathtaking, most notably in the scenes of the child alone in a rainstorm and of the cuckolded Pavel, too ineffectual even to run away, blubbering in his unworldly carriage; and in the unworldly juxtapositions of the finale - the dramatic personae, having just rescued Platonov from his less than successful attempt to drown himself in six inches of water, stumble aimlessly around the fields, while the naked child sleeps peacefully on.

The acting represents ensemble work at the highest level, and one longs for elucidation of Mikhalkov's methods beyond his slightly enigmatic explanation that "we improvised a great deal, in the way that Bergman does; that's

to say during long careful rehearsals, which are the only way to give the team, and particularly the actors, the freedom they need".

The National Film Theatre's four-part panorama of films of the Nazi era is with nice ambivalence called "Pandora's Box". Immediately after the war the films of the preceding decade were banned by the occupying authorities; and subsequently, for forty years, the prolific output of these years remained one of the least known areas of cinema. Historians generally contented themselves with a blanket dismissal of the films of the period as a mixture of tawdry entertainment and vicious propaganda.

If the Nazis intended to win their public with bread and circuses, it must be confessed that the circuses at least were formidable. German entertainment films of the Thirties are the equal of Hollywood in terms of production, script and above all music. The vast majority of them betray no overt propaganda content: the Nazis were smart enough to ensure that audiences kept coming to the cinema. Sometimes propaganda is implicit in a negative way. German actresses, for instance, were only allowed to play nice girls; the roles of vamps, flirts and minxes went to imported players like Marika Rokk or the "Swedish Dumping", Kristine Soderbaum, wife of Veit Harlan, director of some of the most notorious Nazi propaganda films.

The musical queens of the era were the majestic Zarah Leander and Lillian Harvey. The current NFT selection concentrates on Harvey (1906-1968), born in Muswell Hill to an English mother and a German father, who took the family back to Germany when Lillian was a child. She went on from stage dancing and silent films to become the biggest box-office favourite of the Thirties.

Time enhances the attraction of her fragile prettiness and plaintive singing. The best of her films on show at the NFT are the classic *Congress Dances*, *Three Men and a Cradle*, and the rich and bizarre musical comedy *Capriccio*. Two more not to be missed are Renate Muller in the original *Ikora* and *Viktoria* and Ludwig Berger's *Me By Day and You By Night* (1932), with its brilliant parodies of film fashions of the day.

David Robinson

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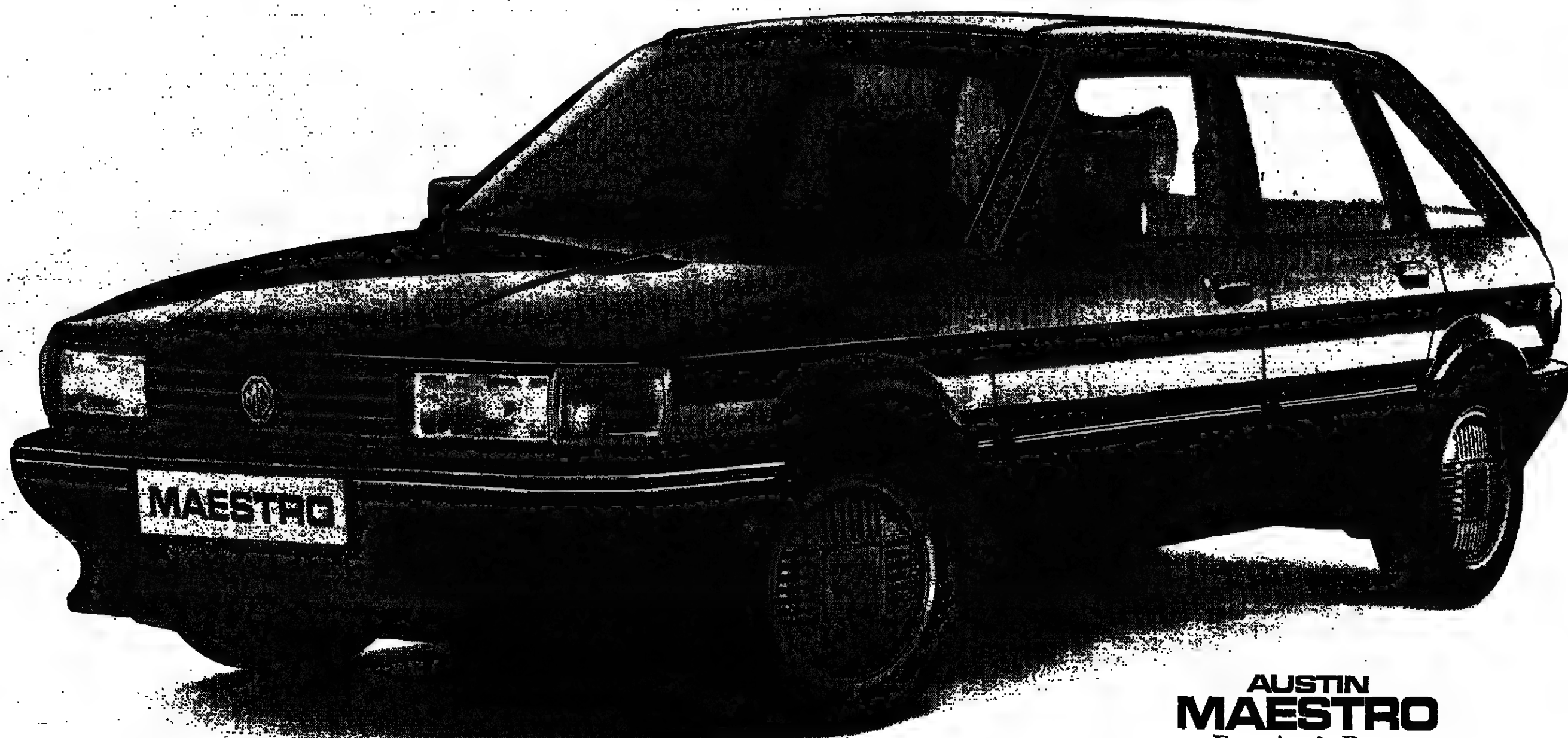
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SPECTRUM

Survival without hope: the new reality

'Nine people died in the night. Only nine.

There was a time when more than a hundred died every day in Korem.'

Paul Valley describes Ethiopia's largest refugee camp, where, despite the lower death toll, every day is still one of waiting and wretched resignation

It is 6am. A chill dawn creeps over the mountains that glow intimidatingly all round the vast plateau of Korem and the camp huddling, unprotected, in the centre of its plains. The growing light reveals a layer of mist, white and impenetrable and distinct as a geological stratum. The coldness, the local people call it. It hangs like a judgement over Ethiopia's largest refugee camp. The new day steals shamefacedly across the serried lines of tents, uncovering a tableau of indigence, suffering and wretched resignation that the darkness had disguised. There are almost one thousand tents here, improvised from sticks and large plastic sheets erected over pits dug 2ft down into the hard, black earth that was once prime crop-growing land. On average 40 men, women and children live packed in each one, the proximity helps to preserve warmth.

With the start of another day the refugees shake themselves into movement. In their open-ended dwellings they shiver as they remove the blankets and thick shawls that protected them from the sub-zero temperatures of the highland night. They bare their pitiful sagging skin for a few moments as they don thinner white garments, which later in the day will absorb some of the anger of the hostile sun.

In the distance the funeral parties can be seen. Nine people died in the night. Only nine. There was a time when more than a hundred died every day in Korem, but that was in the months when thousands of starving and diseased peasant farmers arrived each day. Now Korem is no longer a place of crisis, but, of dogged drudgery and hopeless survival. There are no peasant farmers here now, just camp-dwellers, who seem to have forgotten everything except how to scratch a living through another day. Many of them have been here for 10 months, some longer. Nine deaths is just part of the new reality that is camp life.

Waiting is what happens in Korem, waiting for the clinic to open, waiting for admission to

the feeding programme, waiting for attention in the crowded hospital sheds, waiting for the preparation of the high-energy food for the badly malnourished, waiting for the government distribution of food that did not come yesterday, does not come today and probably will not come tomorrow.

Everywhere there are queues or else great herds of people, penned inside black plastic fences designed to bring some order to the milling chaos of bodies. Between the hospital sheds they sit and wait, sometimes glancing up with a feeble curiosity as relief workers move quickly by. In their tents they sit and wait, their features washed by blank indifference. In desultory groups across the unsheltered plains they sit, in the full heat of the day, and wait for the temporary release of food or the permanent one of death.

Outside one tent crouches Aberbe Gabru. There is grey in the light curls of his dark hair and his beard is grizzled, but he does not look the 70 years he claims. They are hardy, these mountain people, and once they have passed the age of five, below which half the children die, they can in normal times live to a good age. Before him Gabru has five scraggy bundles of wood. He squats on the hard ground and surveys them.

"Where are these for?" I ask my interpreter. The old man looks mystified as the question is translated.

"They are firewood," he says. "Where did he get them?"

"From the hills," he says. "How long did it take him?"

"Two days. Every time he goes for firewood he must walk further."

"Where did he sleep last night in the hills?"

"Between the rocks," he says. "What will he do with them now? Sell them?"

The old man makes no reply, but looks at me and then at the pathetic piles of sticks. He wants me to buy a bundle, although the sticks are of no use to me. I give him two tattered and soiled banknotes that seem impregnated with the misery of his entire nation. He is elated. It is far more than he could have expected from a local sale. The two birr will buy him enough grain, even at the grossly inflated prices of Korem market, to last him with his family for a couple of weeks.

In London, they would not have bought me a glass of wine.

At 9am the expatriate relief workers from the Save the Children Fund, and doctors and nurses from the French organization, Médecins Sans Frontières, arrive from their ramshackle hotels in the town. They listen to the reports of the local people they employ as field



Another day: a refugee greets the dawn by the thousand tents of Korem

workers. In the feeding camps the news is that there will not be enough food to give today's 7,500 malnourished children the six daily meals they need. Two will have to be omitted, the local SCF co-ordinator, Ato Fekadu, reports.

The nightwatchmen in the hospital wards who all wear, almost as a badge of office, grotesque floral kipper-ties, fashionable imports in the time when the Emperor Haile Selassie held Ethiopia in communion with the West, report to the medics on who has died and who has been badly ill in the night.

Dr Serge Bechet is not long out of medical school. Like all the French medics, he is in his late twenties; the career structure for doctors in France is such that the only time they can easily volunteer for Third World service is between college and their first job. Korem is a baptism of blood: the patients and problems are so many.

There is only one problem here, starvation. People are dying of dysentery, pneumonia, typhus and relapsing fever, but what they really die of is hunger. The average weight of an adult here is 34 kilos, half the weight of a healthy person. What we need is more food. We are discharging people when they are better and they go out and get no food and become ill again.

In the Save the Children Fund centre, the charity's field

director, Kathy Bogan, is briefing her staff before she leaves on a two-day visit to the SCF camp in Kobbo and the towns of Kombolcha and Desse, the sites of the massive provincial warehouses that store the grain brought in from the port of Asaba, where aid is unloaded. Although reports are that the warehouses are full, grain has not been reaching Korem in sufficient quantities for the last six weeks. Kathy Bogan wants to know why.

sive shed they are given two high-protein biscuits. 300 grams of rice porridge and a quarter of a bread pancake.

There are 5,815 more little specimens of skin and bone who, in the relative of starvation, are classified as "moderately malnourished": they are between 20 and 30 per cent underweight and should receive six high-energy drinks made up of soya wheat flour, butter oil, dried skimmed milk, sugar and boiled water, plus two

tiny meals today instead of the six their frail bodies need. There are some who are too ill to care: today there are 87 being fed through naso-gastric drips.

After feeding allocation, the newcomers cross to the de-lousing unit where their clothes are steamed for 20 minutes, their skin treated and their hair shaved. "Many people find it shameful, but it has to be done," says the Ethiopian worker at the door of the roofless tent. We do not go in to watch.

Back at the hospital, a young Belgian midwife, Ines Huberty, is busy in the maternity ward. She works in jeans and a T-shirt, her long curly hair uncombed. She has already delivered four babies today. "Life goes on, even here," she says. "Besides, the birth of a child is one of their few happinesses. Most women have already lost so many."

She works with a matter-of-fact speed, interrupted by the odd burst of affection as she lifts one of the shrivelled infants and plants a kiss on its forehead. At the moment she is cradling over what looks like a new-born baby, though she says it is eight months old. "Her name is Hada. She was completely malnourished when she arrived three months ago, and had bronchial pneumonia. Now she takes on some weight, then gets diarrhoea and loses it. I am trying to fix an intravenous unit to rehydrate her, but I can't find a vein big enough to put the

needle in. She is so small. Look."

The little girl's bulbous head, her arms, legs, are covered with veins bruised and raised by her attempts. Finally, she shifts a silver foil package that is getting in the way and successfully fixes the drip in the child's fragile arm, no thicker than a man's index finger. What is in the package? "A baby."

She opens the package to reveal a tiny, tiny human being: "It will die. It is too small, it came very early. In Europe it would be an incubator, in Africa it will die."

It is past midday now, the seventh hour as the highlanders call it, using a clock that has not changed since biblical times. The relief workers have returned to their hotel for lunch. The French cat tinned pate, tuna fish, salami with rice and a salad of tinned beans and tomatoes. "Trust the French to eat well," I laugh. "What do you expect?" replies a pretty French nurse, detecting an unintended accusation in my comment. "If we ate as the people did we should weaken, catch the illnesses and be of no use to anyone."

At the camp, Ato Fekadu is organizing the sorting of the food for tomorrow's cooking. In the compounds, groups of two or three thousand people are sitting in rows on the ground, waiting patiently, placidly, with more hope than expectation, for they know there will not be enough food to go round. There never is. Still they sit there, ignoring the fact that at the transit camp a mile down the road they would be given two cooked meals a day if they went to volunteer for resettlement in the south-west of the country.

In the children's ward a young Frenchwoman with the worried smile of an earnest sixth-former is looking at a two-year-old child. Dr Valerie Schwoebel is 29 and a fully-qualified paediatrician. "She is much better. She is doing fine," she says.

"This little girl is called Segé. I have to confess she is one of my favourites. When she arrived months ago she was badly starved and we fed her up. Three weeks ago she developed measles and we got her through that. Then, three days ago, she developed pneumonia: weak children often do after measles. I had to use an aspirator to remove fluid that had accumulated in her lungs. But I think she will be OK."

She bends down and touches the sleeping child gently on the head. It is a gesture of love. The doctor smiles. She does not know that tomorrow morning she will stare in disbelief at an empty bed. Segé is to die tonight.

The government's chief official from the local office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission is wandering through the camp on a tour of inspection. Yeshitila Demetraw is kind and genial, but cowed by the Party man, a weasel-faced character who dogs his every step.

There is no food, yes. There is none in the warehouses. Yet the United Nations officials, who have just completed a survey, say that the warehouses nearest to Korem are full to the ceiling. Yeshitila seems genu-

inely perplexed. "I did not know that. I have not been told that."

"In any case, we have no transport. We have one lorry. You will have seen it broken down on the mountain road." I had, but Colonel Mengistu, the Ethiopian leader, had promised that Army trucks would be used now. Yeshitila looks worried. "I have not been told that. People do not tell me these things. I just have to do the best I can."

He does. As we walk we come across four women and a man who sit in a half circle, moaning as they rock back and forth, repeating some waiting litany. "It is a funeral," he explains. "They are telling of the qualities of life of the woman who died and was buried this morning."

This is the reality I have been avoiding all day. I steel myself and walk across to the woman who is obviously the chief mourner. I stand there, a silent but brutal interruption.

6 My intrusion seems no more barbarous than all the others forced upon her in recent months

She is a small woman, strikingly beautiful, with the fine, sculpted features of the Abyssinian highlander. Her ears are pierced, but now they are bare of the jewellery that had been in her family for generations. It was the last thing to go, but it had been sold that morning to buy the swaddling bands for her sister's burial. She looks up at me. There are tears in her eyes, but no accusation. Perhaps my intrusion seems no more barbarous than all the others that life has forced upon her in recent months.

"Who has died?" I ask. "Her sister," translates the RRC man.

"Where was she buried?"

"In the Coptic cemetery, over the plains."

All the women are looking at me now. I notice one of them has a growth the size of a large grapefruit in her throat, the result of protein deficiency. The appalling goitre holds my gaze like a magnet. "What did she die of?"

"The illness, in the stomach."

"When did she last eat?"

"Not for a long time."

"When did she last receive a food distribution from the government?" The RRC man repeats my question in Amharic. He knows the shortcomings of his own government and does not fudge the answer. "Six weeks ago."

"Thank you," I say, inadequately, to the woman. I bow to her, to the women, to the man, and walk away. The sun is being swallowed by another land beyond the mountains. Dusk falls as quickly as a curtain in these highlands. As the gloom descends, the rocking orisons of the mourners rise again into the air and mingle with the blue smoke of a thousand tiny fires. Soon the coldness will be upon the camp once more.

6 What we need is more food. We are discharging people when they are better and they go out and get no food and become ill again

Save the Children has six fully-trained nutritionists in the camps, along with 30 Ethiopian auxiliaries and 120 peasants recruited in a Food For Work programme, which offers grain in return for help in the camps' gigantic kitchens. As Kathy sets out, her team begin their daily tasks.

There are about a hundred newcomers today. They need to be weighed and measured to determine the degree of malnourishment, and allocated to one of three feeding programmes. After the new admissions there are 742 children who are up to 20 per cent underweight: in the non-inten-

meals each of biscuits, porridge and kitta. Then there are 963 children who are "critically malnourished" - more than 30 per cent underweight - who should be given the same food as those in the intensive shed, plus six double-helpings of the drink.

Supplies have been cut, however, by the Ethiopian government, which claims a transport shortage, though many relief workers suspect that the stoppage is deliberate to starve the peasants into "volunteering" for the Dergue's controversial resettlement scheme. Either way the result is that 6,778 children will receive four

How the US gave Britain a dressing down

Bill Kay looks at the cut-throat world of international fashion as French Connection publishes its profits



Above: From French Connection's summer collection. Top left: Stephen Marks.

The huge international success of British fashion is creating a backlash in the rag trade's most lucrative market - the United States.

Last year UK firms sold clothing and accessories worth £118m to the US, nearly double the figure for 1983. But last autumn the Americans decided to play tough in an effort to slow down the flood of imports sparked off by the strength of the dollar.

British clothes have been in fashion across the world for the best part of 20 years. The boom has generated a crop of millionaires, like Laura Ashley and French Connection's Stephen Marks.

Another is Zandra Rhodes: the robbery of her latest collection from the showrooms

was another sign of the foreign vogue for the English look.

But that success has brought its own problems. The first was copying in the Far East. Styles which grace the catwalks at the big shows in London or Paris are made into copies at a fraction of the price in Hong Kong and can be in western shops the following week. To

counter that, and take advantage of the low wages out there, more and more British fashion houses are having their designs made up in the Orient.

Then British rag trade attacked the American market, the biggest consumer pie in the world. Last year that trend reached crisis point. Everyone was rushing to cash in on the strong dollar. So the public sat back and let the retailers fight over them for the business.

One of the main groups of American department stores is British-owned. Saks Fifth Avenue, Marshall Field, Cintas and Kohl's are all under the umbrella of BAT Industries, the tobacco giant. BAT's finance director, Alan Long, explained: "The whole of the apparel retailing business over there was depressed last year. That made everyone cut their inventories, leading to price-cutting and special promotions."

That was fine for the American shopper, but the trade has begun to squeal. While business has been brisk, the latest figures show that profit margins of US stores and clothes firms have been mercilessly squeezed. Macy's, J.C. Penney, Levi Strauss and Nike are among the big names over there which have suffered.

Adding a tide of imports to that produced an explosion. A pressure group was formed, called the Fibre, Fabric and Apparel Coalition for Trade (FACT). This group pointed out that more than 200,000 jobs

have been lost in the US textile trade since 1980, and it called for a clamp on imports. As a stopgap, last October the US Customs and Excise introduced a new web of red tape to hold imports at the docks.

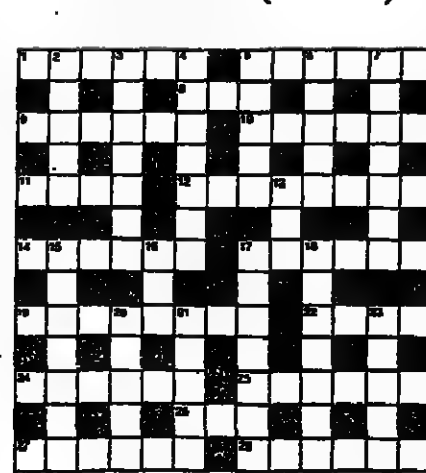
Some British firms have found it too much. Gabicci, the north London firm which makes men's casual wear, has pulled out of the US. David Fyler, the joint managing director, said: "To export to the US is practically impossible. Here, if you deliver a week late you might get a phone call tearing you off a strip. But there, if you are a day late and it suits them, they will cancel. If you argue, they say, OK, how about a 20 per cent discount? There is no give and take. Over there, it's all take and no give."

Jaeger has 62 shops throughout the US, and is planning to open another 10 this year. Marks has taken the point and started opening a chain of French Connection shops. He already has half a dozen sprinkled through Manhattan, and tomorrow he is opening a seventh in Westwood, California. "We have to take control of our own destiny," he says.

Full profit results - Business News, page 17.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 617)

- ACROSS
- 1 Theatre balcony (6)
 - 2 Cut out bone (6)
 - 3 Pigeon noise (3)
 - 4 Matter (6)
 - 5 Small fowl (6)
 - 6 Sheep fall (4)
 - 7 Bechuanaland (8)
 - 8 Passionate (6)
 - 9 Yearly records (6)
 - 10 Trout composer (8)
 - 11 Kiss and cuddle (4)
 - 12 Wheel plate (6)
 - 13 Idea (6)
 - 14 Hundred score (3)
 - 15 Stalwart (6)
 - 16 Hope (6)
- DOWN
- 1 Put forward (5)
 - 2 Grove (7)
 - 3 Tumbler (7)
 - 4 Automaton (5)
 - 5 Tendon (5)
 - 6 Navigable course (7)
 - 7 Philippines cardinal (3)
 - 8 Enlist (7)
 - 9 Point (3)
 - 10 Aerial (7)
 - 11 Continuous (7)
 - 12 Open sore (5)
 - 13 Void (5)
 - 14 Church singers (5)



SOLUTION TO No 616

ACROSS: 1 Alan 2 Centauri 3 Ale 10 Haphazard 11 Tress 13 Entitle

DOWN: 1 Vacant 2 Sphere 3 Machismo 4 Temple 5 Stoa 6 Mutant

7 Middle 12 Rue 14 Tallman 15 Lob 16 Defuse 17 Plight 18 Egoist

20 Modify 21 Sample 23 Oats

Steam Diesel Electric

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FRIDAY PAGE

Pakistan's leader in waiting

Her father was executed by the military, and she spent four years in detention and prison.

Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan's exiled heir apparent, told Angela Brooks of her continuing struggle

The gaunt, grey 41-storey London flat block where wind rushes round hallways and the cosmic-looking lift button console has gone kaput, is an odd choice of home for the de facto leader of a Pakistani political party.

Benazir Bhutto, the 31-year-old heir apparent to the nation's leadership doesn't think much about it. The striking daughter of the executed Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has lived here ever since she was released from detention in Pakistan, in desperate need of medical help, more than a year ago.

Recently her disenfranchised nation has become a fixture on the foreign news pages. Two months ago, the first time in seven years military dictator General Zia ul-Haq decreed "non-party elections" would take place - the first step in a gradual phase-out of martial law. Heady with the promise of a return to normality, more than 50 per cent of Pakistanis ignored the boycott calls of Miss Bhutto and others in the 11-

ments to the 1973 Constitution that essentially lay waste to his new government's powers and guarantee him carte blanche as president under the civilian rule he has pledged to implement in the next few months.

Benazir Bhutto, one-time president of the Oxford Union with politics degrees from Oxford and Harvard, clearly luxuriates in the hot-house atmosphere of her flat as the world's press comes calling for comment on events in Pakistan.

Intent on bringing to a close an interview with a distinguished-looking Pakistani visitor twice her age, she snaps out her answers in an effortless mixture of her native Urdu and English. That done, she assigns him on an errand on her behalf. "This will be your homework," she says, standing up with finality.

Although she feels vindicated by the country's boycott of Zia and his cohorts at the polls, she is unrelenting in her condemnation of those who actually defied the boycott to run for office, calling them "stooges" for martial law.

"If you take part in an election which denies public meetings, denies freedom of expression and throws hundreds of party leaders in jail, then you are tacitly endorsing the regime," she says.

And she rules out in no uncertain terms the option of working from within: "On what terms can you collaborate with these people?" she demands.

"It's like asking Jews to collaborate with Hitler. It's out of the question."

She is possessed of a fierce intelligence and a quicksilver temperament, never more evident than now as she bickers and cajoles her way through a conversation. She sits perched raven-like on the edge of the sofa, ever at the ready, sometimes examining her short, red-polished nails. It is said that top government officials live in fear of her return and the pound of flesh she will have at the reckoning.

Of that eventuality, she says without much conviction: "We don't want revenge. But surely the people of my country deserve justice? President Bhutto was not just my father. He was the elected Prime Minister. If General Zia says, 'Yes, I committed murder. Now I ask for mercy', that would be one thing. But if he says, 'No, it was not murder' - then

6 She has a fierce intelligence and a quicksilver temperament

party opposition alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, and others.

If Miss Bhutto's chances of ascension to leadership in the foreseeable future seemed slim then, now they are even worse. The pledge the 61-year-old head of state made to real power in his newly elected Assembly has turned out to be as she predicted, a fiction.

"We say this new Assembly represents no one, therefore General Zia won't be able to lift martial law," Miss Bhutto said. "He can't permit fundamental rights because he doesn't have the support of his people. If he permits a return of political activities, then it will give the opposition the chance to overthrow him."

The thought must have occurred to General Zia too because after the election he launched his iron-clad measures for preventing just that. In one fell swoop he vindicated the calls for boycott and wiped out the country's new-found optimism by announcing amend-

ments to the 1973 Constitution that essentially lay waste to his new government's powers and guarantee him carte blanche as president under the civilian rule he has pledged to implement in the next few months.

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Benazir Bhutto in London: 'The horrors have become part of me'

president, so debilitated by weight loss and illness, died in a fracas with some soldiers in his Rawalpindi prison cell before he was taken to the gallows.

The remaining family members are scattered across the globe. Brothers Shah Nawaz and firebrand Murtaza, founder and leader of the terrorist group Al-Zulfiqar, now lives in hiding in the Middle East. The only apolitical family member, Sanam, is a Pakistani housewife and the long-suffering Begum Nasir now lives in France, suffering from lung cancer and unable to talk as a result of a botched operation.

The effect of this grim catalogue of disaster has been to harden her resolve. "The horrors have become a part of me," she says. "There is a language of suffering. If you have suffered you understand the language. If not, no amount of explaining will help."

She has tried to wipe out the memories. She says she only succeeds in burying them. The one that comes back to haunt her is of the stark fear written across the faces of her jailers - petrified lest she would, like her

father before her, perish on their hands.

The other memories she will share are safe, if poignant, predictors of her character. She vividly recalls being hauled off to hospital from prison in Karachi in 1981 when officials had told her that she was to be taken home.

"I couldn't believe I was going to see my house after the jail and the insects and no proper water," she says. "The thought of it was like going to heaven. Instead though they took me to hospital. But on the

and he said to this man, 'Look, look at the young girl there. She is my daughter and like me, she is a fighter. She will fight for me'."

She is not one for mawkish feelings but as she tells the tale, her long, brown eyes well with tears.

He was right, of course. He knew his daughter well.

"The only thing that keeps me going is that I look to the day when he will be vindicated," she says. And the emphasis on the "he" seems intentional.

"There comes a point when there is no turning back. There will be no turning back for me until we see the end of Zia. Zia has the force. We don't. But he will have to go one day. That is the reality of history. Zia may think he has five more years. Maybe he won't even have five more days. Let's pray for it."

6 There will be no turning back for me until we see the end of Zia

way, we passed a little wayside restaurant where they had a radio on and I could hear the song. It passed so quickly but for that minute, I remember trying so hard to catch the words - all that is taken away from you when you are in prison. You die for the sight of another human being. It's about relevance. Do you exist? Are you dead or alive? That's what goes through your mind."

In response to a question, she insists she wasn't born to rule. Circumstances, she says, transformed her. Regardless, her father recognized a quality in her, true to this day, before those brutal rites of passage.

She tells a story about meeting a man in France some months ago who claimed against her protestations that they had met before many years before. "He told me it had been in Washington when I had visited the White House with my father," she says. "He said that I was at one end of the room, talking to Kissinger and my father was at the other end

Why women's work is a dirty word

FIRST PERSON

Brenda Ann Smith

Now and again, when I was working in Glasgow, I'd hear a man saying, "Oh, the wife's got her wee job." Sometimes it was the woman herself: "I've got this nice wee job." I'd be a bit startled, especially if I happened to know the job was full-time and truly hard work. The only thing wee about these jobs was the wages.

I was doing one of them myself recently, and can tell you the attitude prevails unchanged and is not restricted to Glasgow.

Of course a wee job sometimes is part-time, smaller in hours, but that isn't why they use the word. And generally it is something unimportant, like cleaning in a hospital or feeding and bathing old folk - but that's not why they use the word, either.

Calling the wife's job wee is a quiet, mutually tacit way of conserving the husband's dignity as main wage earner. It also justifies the more-than-likelihood it's she who comes home to make the tea, see the kids' clothes are washed, and so on. The wife's wee job is only because her big job is keeping the house. Employment is a side-line.

more money. Or when their men aren't working at all.

Now, the wee jobs are all that is available. Go in to a Job Centre and see what the average unemployed person can hope for. Secretarial, domestic, catering. Men and university graduates are going for the wee jobs, if they are that brave.

So what can we do? Send the women out to work at their wee jobs leaving their men at home with housekeeping instructions? No, because the wages are not enough to keep a family; no, because in this generation the wife still assumes responsibility for the housekeeping, and why should she have two jobs? And no, because the more wee jobs are available, the more they are broken up in part-time jobs.

It is cheaper to employ two part-time persons, than one full-time. You get faster, harder work out of two people working for four hours than out of people working eight hours. And they don't worry so much about not being unionized. They don't have the job-dedication that a full-timer might have, but that is by the way.

I am not complaining about husbands, who are nowadays mostly fair about sharing the housework. But running the household is still left to the woman. In her coffee break at work she's thinking, "Sausages tonight. Beans and chips. Chock Alan's football kit" while her husband is just chatting about horses. The wife has the responsibility. If her wee job is part-time, she's got one and a half jobs. If she has a full-time wee job she's got two.

And don't think for a minute her employment's not taxing. Consider, for instance, the job of a shop assistant in a big store - not a manager, an ordinary, mental shopgirl. She has to learn how to handle electronic tills, cheques, credit cards and house accounts. She has to learn to control the flow of stock and how to stack it so it sells.

She has to memorize prices and price-changes and know where they have put the shampoo today. To underpin these skills, she must have physical strength, energy and stamina, for standing, lifting and carrying. Thus all her mental, physical and emotional faculties are used up for, say, £1.85 an hour.

If standards are falling, if shop-workers are not so courteous as they once were, perhaps it's because women are beginning to feel they are not being paid enough to work that hard. Especially when their men are not working that hard, for a lot

The jobs are still available, the wee jobs, but by invidious process being broken up into part-time jobs, the ones you don't pay tax on, that have no place in any career structure, that couldn't even be thought of as permanent work, that earns you about £30 a week. It's nice there are these jobs around which wives of working husbands can supplement their incomes. But there is a far greater need for full-time employment for all the non-working husbands.

Three things need to be done. The first is to give employers the incentive to offer full-time instead of part-time jobs. At least, some of the disincentives should be abolished.

The second is more vague and difficult. Someone should launch a quiet advertising campaign reminding everyone what hard, worthwhile, demanding, estimable jobs the wee jobs in reality are.

The third one is very fanciful. The government should make a careful list of which jobs the ordinary man and woman categorize as wee. Then it should double the minimum wage for each one of them - so that the jobs that are available become jobs that self-respecting breadwinners, male or female, can self-respectfully support their families on.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

The bypass dilemma

Heart disease is the biggest single cause of death in Britain. In 1983 it claimed almost 175,000 victims but experts still cannot agree on the best method of treatment.

Cardiologists do agree that coronary arterial bypass is excellent symptomatic treatment for angina which has failed to respond to comprehensive medical treatment, or for patients who are suffering from the extreme "weariness" sometimes associated with coronary heart disease, but there is still argument as to whether a bypass prolongs life.

The situation has been made even more confusing by the conflicting statistical evidence of two large surveys - one done in America which seemed to show little influence on lifespan, and a more encouraging review in Europe. A panel of experts in Britain who assessed their figures last year concluded that survival time was certainly increased when the left main artery was affected, and probably also in triple artery disease. In consequence the experts wanted to see coronary angiography, the X-raying of the coronary arteries, becoming a standard procedure for patients with severe angina which has not responded to medical treatment, and for all patients under forty who have had a heart attack or suffer from angina.

In the British Medical Journal recently Dr Paul Silverton reviewed angioplasty, another method of treatment evaluated by the same panel of British experts. Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty is the full name of the procedure which patients have rather

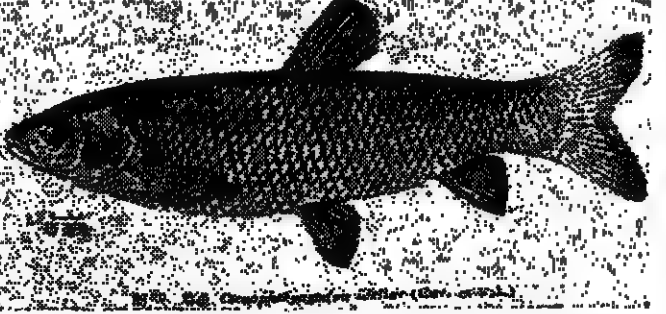
inaccurately likened to the clearing of blocked drains.

Cardiologists insert a balloon-tipped catheter into the lumen of the artery which can then be dilated by inflating the balloon. It is uncertain whether the increase in the bore of the artery is caused by the pressing back of the atherosclerotic plaque against the arterial wall or by stretching the wall itself.

Over 10,000 patients have been treated in this way since it was introduced in Zurich in 1977. It has proved so successful in alleviating angina and improving heart function in selected cases, particularly those in which only one vessel is involved, that the panel of experts feel that further research should be done to see if the scope of the procedure could be increased. They recommended, however, that it should be confined to the centres already doing this operation.

Unfortunately the improvement in the patient's symptoms, whether achieved by angioplasty or bypass surgery, is not lifelong. With angioplasty a third need to have the procedure repeated within a year. In coronary bypass cases the long term results are rather better - 80 per cent being free of angina at the end of the first year and 50 per cent still free after seven years.

Angling alert: Keep off the grass carp



Grass carp, a highly poisonous fish, is a danger to anglers and the public.

Naturalists are increasingly worried by the introduction here of grass carp (left, *Ctenopharyngodon idella*). They might be an admirably cheap and efficient means of keeping the rivers clear of vegetation, but anglers should be careful before they put these carp into a pie.

The raw, or undercooked, gall bladder of this fish is highly poisonous; the toxin may cause acute liver and renal failure. The liver usually recovers its functions within a few days, but the kidney failure which develops within two or three days may be more serious.

Three cases treated by the medical unit of Hong Kong University are reported in the British Medical Journal of March 23. In one of them the patient needed eight sessions on the kidney machine before spontaneous renal function was restored. It would also seem unwise to give the fish to the cat. The river authorities have asked that any caught should be returned to the water.

Dr Arthur Knight and Dr Gwynn Bowen of Cardiff writing in Modern Medicine describe a sportsman's "black heel" condition which results from the pounding of the heels on the hard floor of the squash court. Bleeding into the deeper layers of the skin produces a circumscribed area of minute black dots which look at first glance like a deeply-pigmented mole - similar enough in appearance to be mistaken for a rapidly-growing malignant melanoma, a cancerous mole.

Doctors who know that their patient is a squash player and are aware of the black heel syndrome should have no difficulty in differentiating between the two conditions.

Dr Thomas Stuttard

Best you reach boiling point

Statistics show that doctors are more likely than most of their patients to commit suicide, become alcoholics, or be divorced. The conflict between their work and home life is a major cause of stress, not least among which is a doctor's inability to be on time for meals. The advent of the microwave has proved a godsend.

But the doctor should beware if he thinks that he can use the micro-oven for the sterilization of dry instruments. Recent work by Dr R. H. George, a microbiologist in Birmingham, and published in the British Medical Journal has shown that there is inadequate intracellular water in bacteria to result in their being killed by exposure to microwaves.

Dr George's research is important for all mothers bottle-feeding their babies for his experiments were designed to decide whether it was possible to sterilize a baby's bottle, and its rubber teat, in a microwave oven.

He coated two bottles with saliva which was allowed to dry. One bottle, together with a teat, was placed empty into the oven. The other was filled with water and both were left in the oven until the water boiled. Cultures were then taken from the teats and the bottles. Only where the bottle had been in contact with boiling water were the organisms killed. Bacteria in the dry bottle and on both teats were unscathed.

If a microwave oven is to be used for sterilization, whether by a harassed housewife or a doctor, the instrument, bottle or teat will only be effectively sterilized if it is completely immersed in a fluid-filled container and heated until the fluid boils. The baby's milk can then be sterilized by boiling it in the previously-treated bottle.

MYTHS

● That herpes will cause infertility.

Untrue. Fertility is unaffected, but if the mother has active herpetic lesions at the time of delivery a Caesarean section will be needed, although this again will have no effect upon the baby. There have been reports that a first attack of genital herpes in the initial 13 weeks of pregnancy can cause foetal damage.

● That the wearing of the condom will prevent the spread of NSU and gonorrhoea.

Untrue. The chances of catching gonorrhoea are considerably reduced, but this precaution makes less difference to the spread of NSU.

● That sexually transmitted disease cannot be caught off a lavatory seat.

Probably untrue. Research workers several years ago were able to grow the organisms responsible for a variety of sexually-transmitted diseases from contaminated seats. However, whether infection is spread in this way is open to doubt and doctors tend to discount patients' stories to this effect.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Taken as red

Amid the recent controversy about governmental phone-tapping more questions are now being asked about the distribution of the transcripts. Lord Mayhew, chief Liberal spokesman on defence in the House of Lords, tells me he has raised the issue with Lord Whitelaw, leader of the Lords. Mayhew recalls that as a junior Foreign Office minister in Attlee's Labour government he received all available transcripts tapped from embassies of Iron Curtain countries, "and not infrequently the tapped conversations were with left-wing MPs". Concerned that the circulation list was drawn too wide, Mayhew asked the then Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, to withdraw his name. "It is not a matter of whether they should be tapped, but who gets to look at the intercepts", he said.

Howe's that?

Sir Geoffrey Howe, not noted for his ebullience, stunned his Czech hosts by bursting into song in an ancient wine cellar in Prague. When the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Bohuslav Chroupek, started to hum along with gypsy singers and fiddlers, Sir Geoffrey's Welsh pride was touched, to almost universal embarrassment. He started to sing "Good King Wenceslas" and, even more mysteriously for his Czech hosts, "Bread of Heaven" in Welsh. Later, to the bemusement of his bodyguard and the ever patient Elspeth, he insisted on taking a midnight walk across the Vltava river. Who says he's the Mogadon Man?

Sainted aunt

God and mammon will meet in amity on Sunday when George Mallinckrodt, executive chairman of the merchant bank, Schroders, flies to Rome for the beatification of his great-aunt, Mallinckrodt, known as "Govy" to his friends, tells me it is a special mark of the Pope's devotion to his saintly aunt. Sister Pauline von Mallinckrodt, that she should be beatified only 104 years after her death - lightning speed by the standard of papal and indeed merchant banking, bureaucracy.

● Mrs Thatcher's sly when she mixed up Indonesia (where she was) with Malaysia (where she said she was) is not the first. In Ottawa in 1982 she told an interviewer: "You too have difficulties with unemployment in the United States."

Ring of truth

Revealed: the cost of unauthorized telephone calls abroad by GLC staff while they are supposed to be "working for London" - at least £11,400 a year. How do I know? Because that would be the cost of equipment to stop direct dialling abroad from County Hall, a proposal now being considered by Labour councillors. They have been told the cost would quickly be recovered. Quickly must presumably mean before GLC abolition, now just a year away. Mustn't it?

Reformists all

If Norman Tebbit gets the party chairmanship he will have a hard time from the Conservative Charter Movement, which presses somewhat ineffectually for the rights of the Tory rank and file. Its latest newsletter challenges Tebbit - "rumoured to be a genuine democrat" - to submit himself to election for the party chairmanship. "How ironic it will be if the man responsible for forcing democracy upon the trade unions will himself take over the most powerful undemocratic political role in the country."



Barry Fantoni

Wait in judgment

For the first time this century Roman Catholics are to have their own church in the City. If the round of negotiations with Church of England authorities are successful, Preliminary Martin Heat, vicar of St Mary's Alderman, has been pressing for a scheme to share his Wren church with Catholics since he took charge last year. He tells me that he has now got the personal agreement of the Right Rev Graham Leonard, Bishop of London, and of Cardinal Basil Hume, Fr Francis Edwards from Farm Street church in Mayfair is the man expected to care for the Catholic flock. Before regular Masses can be said in St Mary's the C of E committee may need to invoke an Act of Parliament, passed in 1969 to allow the established church to share its premises with other denominations.

PHS

Coal: don't let the victory slip away

by David Hart

open many pits that it knows it should close.

Mr MacGregor is resisting. Debate in the House of Commons and statements from the Department of Energy, however, do not give much encouragement to those who believe that the end of the strike had settled, once and for all, the question of uneconomic pits.

Earnest statements from ministers attesting to the honesty and integrity of the NCB and the Government are wrapped up with declarations of intention not to close pits. For example the statement from the Department of Energy of April 3 proclaimed, inter alia, that: "Both the NCB and the Government have repeatedly made it clear that no pit will be closed except under the terms of the colliery review procedure..."

Which procedure? The existing procedure or the procedure as modified by the agreement with Nacods? What if Nacods (or the NUM) willfully refuses to agree on the details of the modified procedure? How long will the pits that have been so damaged by the strike that to reopen them would be economic nonsense and a waste of

taxpayers' money? Why does the department feel the need to make such statements at all? Is it ashamed of its defeat of Scargillism?

According to the Chancellor, the strike cost the British taxpayer about £2.5 billion for the extra cost of the power station oil, for the policing costs, and so on. In the year to March 31, 1984, government grants to the coal board amounted to £1.145 million and the board borrowed a further £747 million, most of it from the National Loans Fund, that is from Government. The figures for the year to March 1985 are unlikely to be better.

The most widely advertised reason offered by the Government for resisting Mr Scargill's demands was its determination that taxpayers' money could not be used indefinitely to subsidize uneconomic pits and that other demands on the nation's finite resources, such as social security, the health service, education, overseas aid, defence and law and order, could not be eschewed in favour of the miners.

A majority of the public supported the Government's position. Poll after poll showed substantial majorities in favour of resisting Scargill and similar majorities

accepted that uneconomic pits should close. Even polls of miners showed that most of them recognized the essential economic facts.

It would be utterly irresponsible of any government to have spent all these billions of pounds of taxpayers' money on the strike if it did not even ensure that the necessary measures were taken to make substantial and permanent savings. Yet, from its public statements, the Government does not seem to have the stomach for such measures.

Many coal faces have been irretrievably lost because of the strike. In Scotland alone, more than half the coal faces in production before the strike have now been lost. There are very many pits where damage caused by the strike is so grave that just to get them into working order will take many weeks and cost many millions of pounds, and even then the pit is forecast to continue to lose money. The cost of production at some of the loss-making pits can be as much as double the price that the coal will fetch, even on the not-so-open British market.

The recovery programmes range from a few weeks to several months. The cost per pit ranges from a few hundreds of thousands of pounds to many millions. Recovery of some pits could cost more than £20 million and, once recovered, they could lose more than £6 million each year. In aggregate, the cost of recovering 60 or so lost faces could amount to as much as £300 million.

It will be a tragedy for the country if these issues are judged, if short-term peace in the pits and in the House of Commons is to be purchased by spending huge sums of taxpayers' money reopening hopelessly uneconomic pits.

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Michael Hornsby on a little-reported aspect of the Cape violence

When black kills black: apartheid's paradox



Top, Councillor Kinikini, his house stoned a few weeks before the fatal attack. Above, his son Silumko, bludgeoned and burnt by the mob

Johannesburg. Thamsanqa Kinikini was not a popular man. People in the KwaNobushle black township near Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape say he used his position on the local council to promote the interests of the family undertaking, business rather than those of the community. How else, they say, could he have acquired such a big house and so many cars in such a short time?

They remember him as a bully who used to swagger about with a gun at his hip, followed by his son, Silumko, who was also usually armed. There has been no shortage of work for undertakers these past months in the Eastern Cape, and the local people say Kinikini would burst into churches in the middle of funeral services and demand that the saying of prayers be speeded because he had other burials to attend to.

Last month, as anger rose in the black townships round Uitenhage after the gunning down by the police of 19 black men, women and children, Councillor Kinikini was dealt retribution for the wrongs, real or imaginary, he was held to have committed.

With his two sons and two cousins, the 57-year-old Kinikini was trapped by a mob inside his funeral parlour. The building was set on fire. Kinikini tried without success to scare off the crowd by firing a few shots. His eldest son, Silumko, aged 19, and the two cousins then tried to break out. They were hacked down with spades, garden forks and pick-axe handles and bludgeoned with heavy stones. Their bodies were doused in petrol and set alight.

Seeing their fate, Kinikini shot dead his youngest son, Luvuyo, aged 13. Moments later, the flaming building collapsed around him. He and his relatives were later refused burial in the township cemetery, and his widow, Joyce, and her four daughters are now fugitives.

The violent end of the Kinikinis is an example of the fury in black communities against those deemed to be collaborating with the government. It is causing deep concern to black churches opposed to the government. "Our cause is a just cause," Bishop Desmond Tutu said recently. "But it is undermined by methods which fill people with revulsion."

It cannot be said that Councillor Kinikini had no warning of the mood of the people. His house was stoned by a mob last November. It was stoned again about a month ago, at which time all the other members of the council serving KwaNobushle and the other Uitenhage townships took the hint and resigned. Had Kinikini done the same, he would almost certainly be alive.

The local council system was set up by the government to distance itself from the direct administration of the 300 or so black townships scattered across the country. (The term "township" is part of the peculiar vocabulary of apartheid and is used to denote those areas reserved for blacks on the fringes of white towns into which blacks are allowed only as domestic servants or the daytime employees of white businesses.)

These local councils are elected by the inhabitants of the townships. The government thus insists that the councillors are the democratically elected representatives of the people and the only ones qualified to negotiate with it. This ignores the low turnouts recorded at these elections

The township councils owe their unpopularity to the widespread feeling that they are sops for real political rights. They have no real power or financial resources, and councillors do little more than execute the decisions taken on such matters as rents, electricity, water and sewerage charges by the white-run regional development boards, while, it is alleged, lining their own pockets.

Little business development has been allowed in black areas. Most blacks shop and work in the adjacent white towns and many white shops could not survive without black custom. Yet blacks get no direct share of the tax and rates revenue of white towns, though black housing is subsidized by the government. Blacks also have to pay for their education, while the superior state schools for whites are virtually free.

Councillors are easily accessible targets, living as they do in the black areas they serve, for outbursts of pent-up frustration and fury. So, similarly, are black policemen who make up half the police force.

Since serious violence started in Sharpeville and the other townships south of Johannesburg last September some 250 people are estimated to have died, of whom, perhaps, a fifth to a quarter have been blacks killed by other blacks (some by accident in the mayhem). Only a handful of councillors have been murdered, but scores of homes have been petrol-bombed, and few councils in the troubled areas are still operating.

The aim of the rioters is evidently to make the government's administrative structure in the townships unworkable. They are succeeding, but the short-term result is likely to be to stiffen Government intransigence, while most whites will continue to be unimpressed by the need for change so long as the violence is confined to the black ghettos and white areas remain largely untouched.

settled in less than four - about par for the course.

Apart from the expense and the emotional trauma of fighting such a protracted battle, the plaintiffs, Joseph argues, were handicapped by the evident inability of the solicitors involved to do their job. Joseph maintains that there are no great legal questions involved in cases of this kind. What is at issue, he says, is simply a matter of evidence, the cases turn on matters of fact rather than fine questions of law.

The discovery of the facts in each case is the solicitor's main responsibility. But in none of the cases Joseph examined was this task properly or promptly discharged. Months and sometimes years passed before vital witnesses were questioned or the site of the accident even examined. By the time a case came to trial much essential evidence had been lost for ever.

The reason, Joseph suggests, is that such humdrum but necessary work is thought to be beneath the dignity of a professional man, learned in the law. If a competent inquiry agent had been employed, Joseph argues, the work could have been done within a matter of days. But solicitors are too grand to get their hands dirty. It is a damning indictment. But it has a ring of truth, as many who are still caught in the toils of the law will testify.

Stephen Aris

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David Watt

Why CND could mushroom again

A striking feature of this Easter - at any rate in Britain - was the relative weakness of the peace movement, however hotly those involved will dispute this. There were, of course, sizeable marches and demonstrations, but on nothing like the scale of some in the past. Compare Molesworth with the vast Aldermaston marches of the late 1950s or even with the outbursts that marked recent Easters when the Cruise/Pershing issue was at its height, and you can see that we are in a different era. Why is this?

The answer comes in three main packages - idealistic, realistic and mechanical. The idealist explains that concern about peace and opposition to nuclear weapons is as great as ever. But the reopening of the Geneva arms talks and the arrival of Mr Gorbachov, together with public pressure on President Reagan, have prompted genuine hope for a new deal in East-West relations. On this assumption the peace movement (or at least that major part of it that is not in the business of permanent, "hard-core" agitation) is in a state of conditional optimism. If the talks fail, either at Geneva or the summit, they will be back on the streets again, but for the moment they are content to wait and see what happens.

The realist places less reliance on hopes for the future and more on his own hard-headed perceptions of the present. The line here is that, because of the firmness of most western governments - particularly the US and British - the deployment of Cruise and Pershing missiles is now an accomplished fact. Gorbachov is still doing his best to stir doubts with his own conditional freeze on Soviet deployments but British doubters have accepted that there is not much they can do at this stage to change government policy.

There are no other sensitive defence issues on the immediate horizon with the possible exception of "Star Wars" - which only the experts really understand - and so the concerned citizen found some other, and possibly more congenial, way to spend Easter than marching behind Monsignor Kent.

Both these explanations are compatible with a third: that it doesn't matter much whether the ordinary person is buoyed up by hopes of an East-West thaw or cowed by the power of government. What actually settles his level of commitment, and his willingness to act, is the natural dynamics of "the cause". All such popular stirrings, says the detached cynic, go in cycles which are ultimately determined by the rate at which people get bored.

A new movement is launched - CND, student revolt, anti-blood sports, and so on. It attracts attention by its novelty, or because its founders are gifted publicists, or because it makes good newspaper copy and good television pictures. It snowballs for a year or two until it reaches a certain critical mass. After that, in nine cases out of ten, it starts to break up. Supporters get discouraged by lack of results, perhaps the political climate changes, factions develop, a generation of ardent young people moves on to the mundane business of making a living, the media lose interest. And in five years they are back more or less to where they started.

There is some truth in all three explanations, I think, but there are also some flaws. The idealists are being more than a bit self-indulgent if they think that large numbers of people are refraining from demonstrations in the rational belief that Reagan and Gorbachov will be friends. Boredom and discouragement really do play their part.

On the other hand it is surely

wishful thinking on the part of the realists to suppose that the Cruise issue is now beyond resuscitation. They have to account for two awkward facts. One is that although nine causes may fail, the tenth will succeed. The other is that most causes that have shown themselves to be capable of attracting considerable support are not frivolous. They are about real features of the world and, if these features do not change, the objections to them persist and indeed usually revive in a sharp form at some later time, even if they are appeased or faced down for the present.

CND is an illustration of this last point. Its first period of success from, say, 1957 to 1962 was due to two deadly serious factors (apart from the publicist talents of Bertrand Russell and Canon Collins). One was the tense and unpredictable state of East-West relations in a period when Khrushchev and John Foster Dulles were shouting at the tops of their voices. Another was the realization, dramatized by the launching of Sputnik in October 1957, that the Russians possessed the rocket technology necessary to rain their newly acquired H-bombs anywhere on Europe.

The British were suddenly frightened of another, more horrific, world war in which they seemed likely to be among the principal victims, while the superpowers stood the chance of escaping the consequences of their folly.

The panic waned because (a) the noise-level of superpower "superation" was turned down; (b) the Kennedy administration went to great lengths to re-establish the credibility of a rational commitment to the defence of Europe through the doctrine of "flexible response"; and (c) the decline of the Conservative government after 1960 and the revival, and eventual election, of Labour in 1964 relieved the frustrations of the left and diverted attention to other matters.

The parallels between this history and the fortunes of CND (Mark II) hardly need labouring. The same background of strident cold war rhetoric, the same awareness of Soviet nuclear power and of Europe's vulnerability to it, the same doubts about American credibility; even the same ruined and frustrated Labour Party. One difference is that this time the American public, now affected by a feeling of exposure almost as great as that of the Europeans, has produced a peace movement of its own - a fact that has strengthened the general sense of unease.

The crucial difference, however, is that the means which have been chosen in this cycle to calm everyone down do not, unlike the Kennedy measures, really tackle the problem of vulnerability. The British peace movement may be dying down because President Reagan is no longer talking about "evil empires", because they do not see how to influence the Government and because domestic politics begin to look more promising.

But the underlying truth is that neither MX missiles in Oklahoma nor cruise in Europe are likely to be fired in defence of Europe if it means a risk to American cities, and that the "Star Wars" initiative is a piece of temporary political plumbing that will actually end in a worse flood.

Unless European governments take steps - frank-speaking education, persuasion in Washington - plus systematic strategic thought (and expenditure) on both sides of the Atlantic, we can be absolutely sure that the same old fear, along with a new Collins and Kent, will soon return.

moreover... Miles Kington

Approaching the languish barrier

The London Marathon is less than two weeks away now, so my preparations for watching it are well advanced. I intend to watch to the bitter end so of course I have to be in pretty good training, but I've never watched right to the end of a marathon before and I wouldn't be human if I didn't admit to being pretty nervous. Have you ever sat still for hours and hours? Not easy, is it? I am now full of admiration for an actor friend of mine called Dunstan who specializes in acting the corpse in murder plays.

Lying on stage face down on the carpet is like watching a marathon, only more so. The main danger is either sneezing - I always vacuum clean my bit of carpet first - or dropping off to sleep. I once fell asleep after twenty minutes in *Corpse Calls* and started snoring. "Hideously embarrassing. One of the actors kicked me discreetly and I woke up shouting 'Oh God, what's the time?' - I have to get to the theatre". Got a big laugh, though.

Dunstan's advice is to think of something else, like how far you are behind with your VAT returns. But this is hardly relevant to the London Marathon, where you have to concentrate very hard the whole time on statistics, like who is going to be the oldest black woman ever to finish a marathon or who will get the prize for the funniest slogan on a running shirt. I have done a lot of my training sitting in Ladbroke Grove watching the traffic go past, on the assumption that watching cars has to be more boring than watching runners.

My training in the Grove met a hiccup last week when a policeman asked me to move on. This seemed unreasonable. Sitting in an armchair with a rug over your knees studying the *Radio Times* hardly constitutes a riot, and I asked him just who he thought I was obstructing. He

looked up and down the empty pavement and said: "Me". So I handed him a £5 note and asked him to look after it till I wanted it back, whereupon he arrested me for attempting to bribe an officer. The whole thing was sorted out when I explained that I was in training for watching the Marathon, in his well-chosen words: "Athletics and money - I quite understand, sir."

The longest I have watched in practice so far is four hours, which simply won't be enough if they are still trickling in at the six-hour mark. The wall, as we marathon-watchers call it, comes at about the five-hour mark when the mind meets a sudden barrier. The temptation then is to leap out of your seat yelling: "What on earth am I doing sitting here watching this rubbish. I must be round the bend!" But I am confident of weathering this crisis if my intake of Bloody Marys is sufficient.

This is where sponsorship comes in. I am being sponsored by Tolstoy Vodka, Golden Glow tomato juice, Gloucestershire Sauce (made in Taiwan), Tabasco Sauce, Greenpeace celery salt and the Cyprus Lemon Marketing Board, and I am confident that with their help I will be able to make it to the end. Of course I have a full-time back-up team making Bloody Marys for me, as it would be cheating to take my eye off the screen for a single moment, but they too have been in training for weeks just mixing drinks, and remarkably enjoyable time they seem to have.

All in all, morale is high and I have every hope of lacing the course. I just hope the TV set doesn't fail on the vital day, but luckily I am being sponsored by...

(That's enough sponsors, Ed.)

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Real cost of borrowing set to remain high

Conflicting signals on interest rates were beginning to emerge in the markets yesterday. This week's money supply figures had suggested that rates were not going to fall far or fast for some time to come, and together with yesterday's sharp fall in the dollar they therefore helped to push up the pound. The sterling index closed up 0.9 at 78.2, the highest it has been since last August. Nor was yesterday's rise simply a reflection of the weaker dollar; sterling was making ground against the continental too.

As a result, the money markets were beginning to ruminate on the possibility of a further small cut in base rates. After all, the exchange rate is one of the factors the Government takes into account when assessing monetary policy.

Nor does the cautious message continually emerging from the authorities necessarily rule out the possibility of base rates edging slightly lower. The Bank of England and Treasury want to avoid at all costs a recurrence of the kind of mess that occurred in January. They also want to bang home the message that the Government is bent on pursuing a firm monetary policy. To this end, they have firmly discouraged markets from expecting any rapid fall in rates.

But this is probably as much to do with market psychology as with the impact of the present level of interest rates could be expected to have on restraining credit demand. Base rates at 12 per cent might well be sufficient on monetary grounds, if the markets could only be persuaded to take a reduction calmly.

That looks too much to hope for at present; but the possibility of a modest half a per cent point off base rates fairly soon cannot be ruled out. The bank to watch will be Barclays, whose base rate is still at 13.25 per cent along with the Midland; while the other two big clearers stand at 13 per cent.

Barclays is now giving more attention to the one-month than the three-month interbank rate in assessing its marginal cost of funds and deciding on base rate moves. Yesterday's rate was closing at fractionally over 13 per cent, providing justification enough for Barclays to come into line if it wants with a quarter-point cut.

Should the easier trend in money market rates continue, or appear poised to continue, Barclays could well decide to leapfrog the other banks with a half a per cent point cut, to 12.75 per cent. Developments in the United States will be an important factor in the decision, and Barclays has not been under any great pressure so far to make up its mind.

Whatever it does decide, however, there is no reason to doubt that interest rates in real terms are set to remain high for some time to come.

Finishing touches to gilts regulation

The \$200 million collapse of Beville, Bresler and Schumman - the second failure of a US government securities dealer in a month - cannot help provide the Bank of England with some salutary lessons as it puts the finishing touches to the document due today on the American style bond market it plans to introduce in Britain next year.

In most of its aspects, the planned structure for the new gilt market looks like a carbon copy of its American counterpart - the huge and largely unregulated Treasury bond market. In some important respects, however, it will be different and the Bank of England is rightly feeling a trifle smug that had the British proposals been in place in the US, the Beville collapse and the bigger failure last month of ESM Government Securities, might have been avoided.

In Britain, all operators in the market will come under the regulatory authority of the Stock Exchange, in marked contrast to the United States where only the 36 primary dealers are scrutinized by any kind of supervisory body. Both Beville and ESM were highly active in the complex and unsupervised "repos" market. In Britain the functions of this market, in which bond dealers enter into sale and repurchase agreements with lenders as a way of covering short and long positions, will be performed by traditional Stock Exchange money brokers, which will be

directly supervised by the Bank of England.

The trade-off in the American system is that it is highly efficient allowing the Government to finance the budget deficit at minimum cost and dealers to transact business free from the shackles of regulation on the basis of *caveat emptor*. However, the failure last month of ESM, which led to the temporary shutdown of some 70 Ohio Savings and Loan Associations, showed that even if professionals ought to be able to look after their own interests, it is the small investor who is exposed when they fail to.

It would be silly for the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange to claim that the Beville and ESM disasters could not happen here. Nevertheless, both authorities must have been amused to hear Mr Preston Martin, the Federal Reserve Board vice-chairman, suggest "the radical notion" of self-regulation as a way forward in US financial markets in a speech to an American Bankers Association conference on safety and soundness.

He said: "Today's dynamic environment requires a greater focus upon controls. It is time for the regulatory bodies both federal and state, to investigate with seriousness the feasibility of some kind of peer review of self governance." Has he been comparing notes with our own dear central banker?

GEC paves way for next generation

The management revolution at GEC that was presaged recently in these columns has now come to pass. Sir Kenneth Bond's long and distinguished stint as Lord Weinstock's deputy and as unofficial finance director to the group has ended in his elevation to the post of vice-chairman.

That leaves room for two of the most talented executives at the next level of management to step up and effectively share Sir Kenneth's duties. Malcolm Bates becomes deputy managing director. A former merchant banker with William Brandt, he has spent nine years absorbing GEC's distinctive approach to business. The finance role is being taken by John Rogers, a career accountant with the group.

But this minor reshuffle is only part of the new mosaic which Lord Weinstock has created. The question most tantalizing to outsiders in the past several years - what is GEC going to do with its £1.5 billion cash mountain? - is at least partially resolved by the establishment of an autonomous subsidiary, GEC finance, to be run by Anthony Hillier, a former Rothchild man.

"The company will be charged with the task of seeking out opportunities to improve the return available on part of the company's uncommitted liquid funds and to identify acquisitions of, or investments in, businesses in lines of activity less directly concerned with the existing companies' business", said yesterday's statement.

That is roundabout way of saying that Mr Bates will have a free hand to deploy the group's spare funds. His only responsibility will be to make a profit for the parent company. That should go a long way to circumventing the indecision which appears to have gripped GEC in relation to these funds of late.

Lord Weinstock has also taken the opportunity to set up a British board of management, consisting of the heads of the principal divisions and other senior executives. This will operate almost as if it were the lower tier of a German two-tier board. It will discuss industrial management issues, putting to one side the questions of finance and dividend distributions. This effectively formalizes the informal forums which Lord Weinstock had been wont to hold around his desk, but which had over the years become too loose and unstructured.

Finally, Sir Alan Veale, who like Sir Kenneth Bond became 65 in February, is stepping back from the day-to-day management of the important power engineering division, which is to be broken into smaller units. This, like the other measures, will allow the next generation of managers the chance to show their faces at very nearly the highest level.

Indeed, the whole thrust of the changes suggests that GEC is paving the way for the previously unthinkable prospect of life after Lord Weinstock. The struggle for the succession should prove fascinating.

Business chiefs fight changes in National Insurance

By Sarah Hogg and William Kay

The Institute of Directors is mounting a campaign to persuade the Government to maintain an upper limit on employers' National Insurance contributions, after the Budget announcement that the ceiling would be abolished in October.

In a letter to the Social Services Secretary and the Chancellor, the IoD's director-general, Sir John Hoskyns (formerly head of Mrs Thatcher's policy unit), claims abolition will cost companies like ICI and STC an extra £4.5 million and £7.5 million a year respectively, and "adversely affects many of the sorts of business which are crucial to the capacity of this country".

The IoD is hoping to get an amendment to the Social Security Bill tabled in the Commons. The Bill is to be debated on Monday.

The IoD says it has received "many letters and phone calls", although apparently only 15

members have written in to protest. The Confederation of British Industry also says it has received many protest from members, and intends to raise the issue at a council meeting next Wednesday.

However, the Treasury published figures yesterday in its Monthly Economic Progress Report suggesting that the abolition of the ceiling will affect the employers of only 8 per cent of the total workforce, while the simultaneous reductions in employers' National Insurance rates for the lower-paid will cut the cost of employing about 40 per cent of the total workforce - 8.5 million employees earning less than £130 per week.

The reduction in employees' rates will benefit up to 3.5 million people earning less than £90 a week, including one million families with children, according to the Treasury, which also claims that for the



Sir John Hoskyns: fighting abolition of ceiling.

"vast majority" at the 1.75 million people affected by the abolition of the ceiling, the increase in employment costs will be only 2 to 3 per cent. The changes in contributions for the self-employed will benefit about 1.75 million

people, according to the Treasury, at a cost of £100 million a year.

The IoD supports the reduction of contributions for the lower-paid, but argues that the Chancellor should have financed this by borrowing more.

Sir John's letter describes the abolition of the ceiling as an "earned income surcharge", and suggests that it could be raised from its present level of under £14,000 a year to about £22,000.

However, the implicitly accepts that the higher-paid should pay higher contributions by urging a long-term integration of income tax and National Insurance.

The Treasury argues that the first step in this direction - turning the starting-point for National Insurance into a "threshold" similar to that for income tax, with earnings below that level entirely exempt - would have cost £6.5 billion a year.

Trade curbs dominate OECD talks

From Eduardo Cue

The European Economic Community believes that the new round of trade talks being urged by the United States should be accompanied by parallel negotiations on monetary and financial issues, Mr Willy de Clercq, the European Commission member for external relations and trade, said yesterday.

Mr de Clercq told reporters on the first day of the annual ministerial meeting of the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development that the problems of trade, budget deficits and monetary fluctuations were interrelated and should be dealt with in negotiations the success of which would be linked to progress at the trade talks.

Mr Paul Channon, the British trade minister, told the conference he supported the call for a new round of the talks, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The protectionist issue is clearly a great concern of the meeting, and, as usual, the finger being pointed at the Japanese.

Mr de Clercq said at his press conference that the EEC wanted to see results in the efforts to lower Japanese trade barriers, and called Tokyo's latest measures modest and questionable.

The former Belgian finance minister outlined three conditions for the GATT talks to succeed. The talks should be credible, meaning that the agreement reached in previous negotiations should be respected, a reference not only to Japan but also to the US, where he said 127 protectionist measures had been introduced in Congress.

Secondly, talks on monetary and financial issues should be held simultaneously with the trade talks under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Finally, the problems with Japan with whom the EEC has a \$11 billion trade deficit, must be resolved.

Mr de Clercq said a principal goal of the monetary talks should be to stop what he called the "erratic movements" of currencies, meaning the dollar. He suggested this could be done by intervening in the financial markets.

Cons Gold to sell US assets

Consolidated Gold Fields, the mining finance house, hopes to raise up to £150 million from the sale of its North American industrial assets and from two divisions of Bath and Portland, the cement group.

Gold Fields said yesterday it was putting up for sale the companies in Gold Fields American Industries.

The American companies cover steel making, fabrication and distribution, and the manufacture of oil and water drilling equipment.

US retail sales fall to three-year low

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US retail sales dropped an unexpected 1.9 per cent last month in the largest monthly decline since January 1982.

The fall in monthly spending provided additional evidence of slowing US growth which has caused economists to revise downwards their estimates for this year.

Mr Robert Orner, chief economist for the US Commerce Department, said yesterday the Reagan Administration's estimate of 4 per cent growth this year now appears too optimistic given the March results and an earlier prediction of sluggish growth of only 2.1 per cent in the first quarter.

The poor sales in March appear to be part of a process in which the US economy "is settling down to a lower plateau" of growth than it achieved last year when the economy grew at a strong pace of 6.8 per cent, Mr Orner said.

Based on the new data, he said 4 per cent growth will be difficult to achieve this year. His prediction was in line with a recent world economic forecast by the International Monetary Fund of slower growth in the industrialized world of 3.2 per cent this year and 2.9 per cent next, down from 4.8 per cent last year. The IMF forecast does not see a resurgence of growth in Europe this year.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, gave a warning in a speech earlier this week that he feared US growth would weaken markedly because of huge imbalances in the economy caused by record budget and trade deficits.

Mr Volcker said his biggest concern was that large sectors of the economy in manufacturing, agriculture and mining were being left out of the recovery enjoyed elsewhere in the economy.

The strong recovery last year was led by a surge in consumer spending which officials had hoped would carry over this year at a level to maintain year-end growth of 4 per cent and possibly more. But commerce officials said consumers appear to be scaling back their spending plans.

The latest figures are not comparable with the previous year's £3.3 million because of a first-time contribution from

STC pays big rises to board

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Big pay rises for the chairman and directors of STC, the telecommunications group, were disclosed yesterday, along with further details of how its controversial takeover of ICL last year helped to make more than £1 million for ICL's former managing director, Dr Robb Wilmot.

STC's annual report and accounts disclose that the pay of Sir Kenneth Cornfield, the chairman, was increased by almost 30 per cent last year from £201,000 to £267,000. Eight directors earned between £105,000 and £140,000, whereas in the previous year the highest paid director apart from the chairman received less than £95,000.

The accounts show that Dr Wilmot was paid £190,844 as compensation when he gave up his full-time executive responsibilities at ICL after the STC takeover in September. He remains part-time chairman of ICL, however, and is being paid a basic salary of £80,000 a year by STC.

The accounts disclose a second agreement which qualifies him to be paid £2,000 a day for any extra work he carries out.

The accounts also confirm that Dr Wilmot has no shares in STC, having exercised and then sold options on more than 1.6 million ICL shares - worth around £1.5 million - during the takeover last summer.

Since the overwhelming majority of his shares were exercisable at just under 30p each, compared with STC's cash offer of 90p a share, the figures imply that Dr Wilmot netted more than £900,000.

Sir Michael Edwards, ICL's former chairman, also made money out of his share options after the takeover, and is reported to have received in addition £380,000 compensation for loss of office.

IN BRIEF

Pound gains 3 cents

Sterling again proved the main beneficiary of the falling dollar yesterday and it climbed against most leading currencies, pushing the sterling index up by nearly a point to 78.2, its highest level since the middle of last year. The pound ended more than 3 cents higher than the previous close at \$1.2480, having opened the day modestly higher at \$1.2385. Sterling also gained slightly against the mark, ending almost three pence up at DM3.8392.

Although the dollar's fall on signs of slackening economic growth and possible lower interest rates was the engine of foreign exchange market movements, the pound was undoubtedly the speculators' favoured alternative because of Britain's high interest rates and the new Treasury policy of maintaining a tough interest rate regime. Although small interest rate cuts might have little effect, dealers believe that sterling's relatively high level against the mark is now the limiting factor in its appreciation against the dollar.

Refuge Assurance is to buy Canterbury Life Assurance for £3.5 million with the issue of up to 1,038,610 Refuge ordinary shares. These will not be entitled to the special interim dividend of 7.75p payable on May 20.

Riley slides

Riley Leisure, the snooker clubs to fitness equipment group, has reported a pre-tax loss of £1.2 million for 1984 against a £2.5 million profit last time. Turnover fell from £25.1 million to £22.6 million. No final dividend on the ordinary or preference shares will be paid. *Tempus, page 19*

No to Goldsmith

Crown Zellerbach, the San Francisco forest products group, yesterday rejected Sir James Goldsmith's \$807 million (670 million) takeover bid. The board also decided not to redeem the common stock purchase capital rights as requested by Sir James.

The US offshoot of British Car Auctions, Anglo American Auto Auction is about to clinch a \$7 million (£5.6 million) property deal for its first American "greenfield" auction site near Los Angeles.

Burmah up £5m

Burmah Oil is to pay a final dividend of 7.25p (6.25p) making a total for the year to December 31, 1984 of 10.75p, after pre-tax profits rose from £65 million to £70 million. *Tempus, page 19*

VW recovers

Volkswagen, West Germany's leading car manufacturer, is to pay its first dividend in three years after recovering from heavy losses to show an undisclosed profit in 1984. It increased sales last year by 14 per cent to a record DM45.7 billion (£12 billion).

International Thomson

Another record year

Group results in brief		
	1984 £ million	1983 £ million
Sales	1,734.9	1,503.5
Trading profit	170.0	154.8
Earnings	97.9	75.7
Earnings per share	33.5p	26.9p

*before extraordinary items

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Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____

Tebbit to press Japan on trade

By Our Business Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, is to have talks with Nissan and Honda during his four-day visit to Japan next week.

He is expected to use the visit to support American demands for Japan to move more quickly in opening up its domestic markets to foreign trade.

He will also be seeking more details from the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, about the "buy foreign" campaign which Mr Nakasone announced this week.

The talks with the two Japanese motor manufacturers will arouse more speculation that an announcement about further links between Honda and BL could be imminent.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	957.4 (-2.9)
FT-A All Share	31.21 (+0.17)
FT Govt Securities	1,269.3 (-3.8)
FT-SE 100	25698
Bargains	111.01 (-0.94)
Datavision USM	1,265.23 (+5.30)
New York	12,573.80 (-28.13)
Nikkei Dow	1,483.39 (+12.78)
Hong Kong	863.2 (+10.0)
Sydney AO	205.6 (+1.7)
Frankfurt	1,202.3 (-2.4)
Commerzbank	282.82 (-5.45)
General	218.2 (+1.5)
Paribas	341.70 (+0.40)

GOLD

London fixing	\$329.25
am \$329 pm \$332.25	
close \$331-\$331.50	
New York	\$332.75
Comex (latest)	\$332.75

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Millford Docks	66 +11
Utd Guarantees	23 +3
Greenwich Cable	23 +3
Eglington Oil	68 +8
Murdoch & Hallam	50 +5
Stothert & Pitt	133 +12
Alphameric	109 +9
Bentalls	101 +12
Debenhams	244 +17
Pentland Ind	584 +25
Falcon Res	459 +12
Burmah Oil	221 +12
Grafton	234 +12

FALLS:

Spectrum	40 -10
Atlantic Cop	210 -14
Boustead	83 -12
Anglia TV	120 -13
Minet Hldgs	290 -6
DRG Group	181 -4
C E Health	610 -5
ICI	744 -15
Matt Brown	418 -18
Gadek (Myl)	22 -25

CURRENCIES

London:	
\$: \$1.2470 (+0.0290)	
DM: \$3.8390 (+0.0167)	
Sfr: \$2.2425 (+0.0201)	
FF: \$11.7100 (+0.0733)	
Yen: \$314.30 (+4.57)	
Index: 78.2 (+0.9)	
New York:	
\$: \$1.2560	
DM: \$3.0635	
Sfr: \$2.2460 (-1.4)	
ECU: \$3.584012	
SOR: \$0.612626	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Rate: 13 1/4%	
3-month interbank: 12 1/4%-13%	
3-month eligible bills: 12 1/4%-12 1/2%	
buying rate:	
US: Prime Rate 10.50%	
Federal Funds 8 1/4%	
3-month Treasury Bills 8.30-8.26%	
Long bond 9 1/2%-9 3/4% yield	

COMMODITIES

used, secondary money supply are not so bad as we had suggested, sharp shake-out after a poor set of rates.

Adjusted base rate is left most of the $n \frac{1}{2}$ lower

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3 months	8.25-8.75
12 months	9.50-9.75

SAVING DEPOSITS %

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1 month	8-9%
3 months	9-10%
6 months	9-10%
12 months	9-10%

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ISSUES

	Closing
	Price
54)	170
	70-3
	170-4
	136-5
	136-6
(1)	70-3
	194
55)	155-2
(22)	81
	121
(5)	27
(1)	278-0
(1)	278-1
(1)	271-2
(122)	30-2
	146-3

RECENT ISSUES

RECENT ISSUES

5500 Steel Dist 21 Ord (1554)	17
778 Group 10p Ord (820a)	17
edford (Wm) Sp Ord (17)	17
elgen Int 25p Ord (130)	13
eluded Int 10p Ord (100a)	10
ons Term Int 20p Ord (110a)	11
rowth Int Prod 10p Ord (80a)	8
outen's Hides 10p Ord	10
erman Smaller Co's Int Units	10
etdown Hides 10p Ord	10
ew Thomson 25p Ord (82a)	15
am & Co Rtp Ord (148)	
ayshaw Foods 10p Ord (100a)	
elmont Int 10p Ord (100)	
ew London Oil Sp Ord (175)	22
borne & Lutz Sp Ord (125a)	22
epe Group 10p Ord (100a)	21
ons Catering Bunch Sp Ord (128a)	14
um Int 10p Ord (175)	

INDUSTRY TODAY

Planners give their decision today on oil's future at Wyth Farm

By Jonathan Davis

Today is a crunch day for the offshore oil business in Britain. Councillors on the planning sub-committee of Dorset County Council are meeting to decide whether to give planning permission to BP to drill four appraisal wells on Furzey Island, a privately owned 31-acre estate in the middle of one of the south coast's most popular and beautiful tourist areas, Poole Harbour.

Although it is not the end of the planning and approvals process by any means, today's verdict effectively holds the key to the future of the Wyth Farm oil field, the largest offshore discovery in the country.

If the council gives the go-ahead to the drilling plans, the way will be open for BP and its five smaller oil company partners - Tricentrol, Carless Capel, Clyde Petroleum, Goal Petroleum and Premier Consolidated - to press ahead with their ambitious plans to accelerate development of the Wyth Farm field, which has estimated recoverable reserves of at least 200 million barrels of oil.

The companies want to step up production from the field to its present level of about 6,000 barrels a day to at least 40,000 a day by the end of the 1980s.

Their plans, submitted last year, involve following up the initial appraisal drilling on Furzey Island with at least 25 additional wells on the island, as well as further drilling from existing well sites on the mainland to the south of Poole Harbour.

If the council turns down the Furzey Island application, however, the whole development plan will be back in the melting pot, and could be jeopardized altogether. There are other plans for extracting the maximum amount of recoverable reserves from the two Wyth Farm reservoirs, but BP and its partners admit that they would involve drilling from even more environmentally sensitive sites than Furzey Island.

The Wyth Farm plans have run into strong opposition from environmental groups, including the Nature Conservancy Council, the National Trust and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

The opposition has persuaded BP to soft-pedal on its original plan to include an additional drilling site on the Studland peninsula, an area which includes several nature reserves. The official line from BP now is that, while it has not abandoned its plans to drill on Studland, it does not need to make any decision about drilling there for several years.

According to Mr Alan Swindell, the Dorset County planning officer, the Wyth Farm plans have split the local community and the council. "We have got total polarization," he said yesterday. "All the conservation bodies are opposed, and all the commercial interests are in favour."

What the council has to decide today, he said, is where to strike the balance between two matters of national importance - the economic value of the oilfield and the environmental importance of the Poole Harbour area.

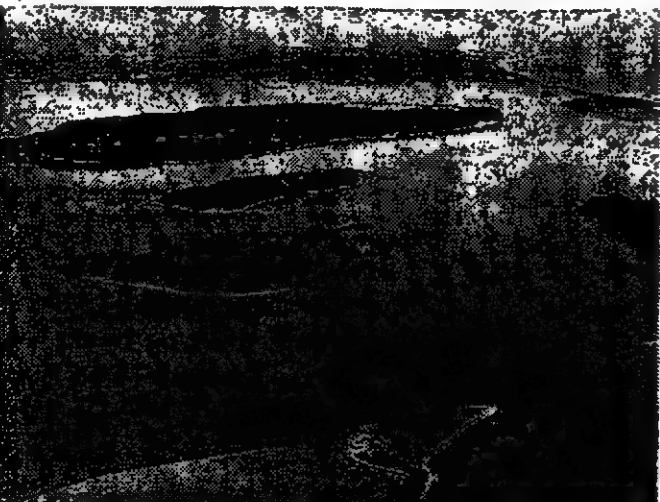
The last few months have been devoted to exhaustive studies of the potential environmental impact of the Wyth Farm development plans. The official report from Mr Swindell to the councillors concludes that virtually all the potential environmental dangers are probably either too insignificant or sufficiently containable to be worth risking.

The exception, however, is the danger of a large oil spill, which could do incalculable damage to the Poole Harbour environment. It will be up to the councillors to decide how great the risk of such a spill might be, he says.

What is not in doubt is that today's decision will have a



"Nodding donkeys" production wellheads at Wyth Farm (above) and view of Poole Harbour showing, from top: Brownsea Island, Furzey Island and Green Island.



significant impact on the smaller companies in the Wyth Farm consortium. The companies took a calculated gamble in agreeing to buy their combined 50 per cent interest in the field when it was sold, under government orders, by a reluctant British Gas last year. (BP had a 50 per cent interest in the field.) Although the companies have

Few analysts doubt the companies' claims that, if they can get the go-ahead for the build-up of Wyth Farm production, the decision to buy into the field will prove a profitable investment.

Production costs are low compared with North Sea fields, and the geology of the field is sufficiently well documented to make the final reserves figure as near a "dead cert" as you can have in the oil game.

BP and its partners have made no secret privately of their hope that they will eventually be able to achieve production rates considerably higher than 40,000 barrels a day. The five Dorset county companies have the comfort also that they are not required to pay the majority of the Wyth Farm purchase price - £130 million, compared with the initial payment of £85 million - until and unless production tops 20,000 barrels a day. This is not expected to happen until 1988 at the earliest.

The danger from the companies' point of view is that an adverse decision today would come when several of them are thought to be potential takeover targets in the long-awaited phase of rationalization in the secondary oil company sector, which now appears to be under way.

What is agreed on all sides is that the Wyth Farm decision will have potentially far-reaching implications for the future of onshore oil exploration in other parts of the country. "There could be significant knock-on effects," says Clyde's Mr Malcolm Gourlay. "This is an extremely sensitive site environmentally. If we do get approval, it will be held up as a model for all future onshore developments."

A refusal, however, could help tilt the argument between environmentalists and the oil industry decisively in the direction of the environmental group.

TEMPUS

Burmah: much better and much the same

"Across the electric wire, the message came/Burmah is much better and much the same" - and that, with apologies to Alfred Austin, is pretty much the story at Burmah in 1984.

In a year of retrenchment, which saw £66 million of asset sales, Burmah also managed to push its earnings ahead from £36.5 million to £40.7 million; the usual multimillion pound extraordinary provisions for shipping losses were conspicuous by their absence.

Capital gearing dropped from 39 per cent to 28 per cent, while gross cash zoomed ahead by some £60 million to £130 million. The group's core businesses performed well, with Castrol, the jewel in Burmah's crown, posting a 40 per cent gain in trading profits.

Hence Burmah's payment of an improved final dividend of 7.25p (6.25p) looks justified as an expression of confidence on the future. Old fears that Burmah might not survive the tanker debacle of the seventies now look groundless.

Nevertheless, the group has its problem areas, notably Quinton Hazell - still up for sale, in whole or in part at around £40 million - and the Bahamas terminal, which lost nearly £8 million. Tanker losses were still £5.3 million (£11.6 million).

When Burmah was struggling to survive, the disparity between the group's performing divisions and its laggards was hardly important. Now it is becoming critical, not least because Burmah's continued failure to exorcise itself from tricky areas enhances the possibilities of a cheap bid. Shareholders might be forgiven for accepting £3 a share for Burmah when Castrol alone might be worth £4 a share.

But the failure to swap all the surplus assets for cash also tends to hold the group itself back. Burmah is now moving onto the offensive and plans to push up the capital spend.

The switch is stimulated by the quite rapid turnaround at Thistle, which in turn depressed Burmah's oil profits by £6 million to £13.4 million. Oil exploration costs money. In retrospect, Burmah's failure to clinch the Quinton Hazell sale

before Christmas may have altered decisively the balance of probabilities in the group's bid to recover and remain independent.

A vendor placing might buy the group some time on the asset sales programme, while helping to finance the spending plans. But perhaps Burmah ought to consider more radical action, like putting Castrol on the market, taking the cash, and starting all over again.

Riley Leisure

As a director and shareholder in Riley Leisure, the millionaire snooker player Mr Steve Davies, who begins the defence of his world championship today, is one of the few people who can afford not to be too concerned about the company's disastrous performance. He will be more concerned about winning his opening match than the £1.2 million loss which Riley reported yesterday.

Not so the chairman, Mr Alan Deal. It is not so much the loss, which reversed the £2.5 million profit made last year, and was worse than any observers had expected, which is his main concern. The performance was disappointing, but more pressing is the mounting debts which threaten to hamper any serious attempt to overcome the company's difficulties through improved trading.

Borrowings were up by over £2 million to £12.7 million and are now about three times shareholders' funds. The interest burden of £1.3 million is crippling and serves to starve the company of the cash flow it needs to expand the business. Without a rapid reduction of debts Riley has little chance to make any progress.

The company's problems stem from the ill-starred acquisition of Leisure Industries in 1983. It lost £1.7 million at the operating level, against a £753,000 profit last time.

A partner for Riley could be sought, but it is unlikely to be the concert party lead by Leisure Investments which revealed yesterday that it had built up an 8.17 per cent stake. This announcement propped up the share price, which rose 4p to

55p, but Riley will need a more substantial backer if it is to wriggle out of its present problems.

Gilts

On the surface at least, gilts spent a normal day yesterday, and recovered well from the traumatic apprehensions surrounding the money supply figures for baking March. Longs were ahead by 3/4c; shorts were broadly unchanged; index-linked stocks shaded 1/4c; and the underlying tone of the market was firm.

The traders went about their business, and the Government Broker was in there with them, supplying 10 1/2 per cent 1997 taplet. No one was particularly perturbed by the under-subscription to the new low coupon issue, Treasury 3 per cent 1989. Rumours that the Japanese were determined buyers of gilts helped sentiment considerably.

Nevertheless, the authorities are still in an acute policy dilemma, as Mr John Wilmot of Pender & Boyle pointed out quite forcefully. They may have factored the domestic equation quite neatly, by Wednesday's money supply figures which appear calculated to keep rates in general high. But they still have to locate the roots of the foreign exchange problem; high interest rates yesterday helped to push sterling ahead strongly, so that it came close to \$1.25 against the dollar.

According to Mr Wilmot, the authorities need to trim the monthly bank lending figures back from around £1.8 billion to close on £1.25 billion to stand any chance of coming within the monetary guidelines. But is the interest rate weapon adequate, if sterling moves steadily upwards, and if current monetary trends fail to justify rate cuts on domestic considerations?

Perhaps the authorities might try to engineer a situation, whereby money market rates stay low to discourage hot money inflows, while clearing bank rates stay high to reinforce the constraints on domestic credit expansion?

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Debenhams soars as predator is expected to start bid battle

By Derek Pain and Alison Eadie

A takeover battle is expected to break out soon for the Debenhams stores group. Yesterday, in heavy trading, the shares surged 17p to a 224p peak as speculation intensified that one of the four parties thought to be stalking the group would soon break cover and bid.

Habitat Mothercare emerged as the favourite to make the move. It is thought that Mr Robert Thornton, the Debenhams chairman, favours a merger with Habitat rather than a deal with any of the other contenders, Harris Queensway, Heron Corporation and Lomrho.

Heron, the privately-owned group controlled by Mr Gerald Ronson, and Harris are believed to be prepared to make a joint bid. Lomrho's interest stems from the expected end of its involvement in the House of Fraser stores saga.

Sir Terence Conran, Habitat's chairman, looked keenly at Debenhams this year, but at that time a deal did not seem possible. If he now bids, a counter from one of the other contenders is almost certain. Debenhams has 67 department stores, including Harvey Nichols in London. It also embraces the Hamleys toys business and the Lotus and H M Rayne shoe stores. One of its most successful operations is the Wellbeck credit card business.

Habitat, Harris and Lomrho are primarily interested in Debenhams trading divisions. The Heron involvement would be more with the group's extensive property holdings. A bid of, say, 300p a share, would value Debenhams at £420 million. Profits for the year ended January are expected next month. The market is going for up to £42 million against £33 million last time.

Debenhams was not the only stores group to attract market

admirers. Bestalls, the Kingston upon Thames department store, jumped 12p to a 101p peak. J Hepworth, the men's wear chain embracing the highly successful Next shops, rose 10p to 189p and W H Smith, where talk of a consortium bid still lingers, was 6p better at 204p.

Shares generally drifted. There was just a sprinkling of new-time buying. At the close, the FT 30-share index was 2.9 points down at 957.4. The more broadly based FT SE share index finished at 1,269.3 points, down 3.8.

The strength of sterling against the dollar, helped by US retail sales figures yesterday, took its toll of export stocks but was kinder to gilts, up by about 1/4c as money market rates shaded.

General Electric Co has been placed on the buy list by the brokers Wood Mackenzie after the share's 40p slide since December's interims. Now at 184p, the analyst Mr Robert Miller Bakewell reckons they should recover of more than 200p, then outperform the sector over the next few months, bringing the electrical stocks up with them.

He expects electronics profit to grow at 15 per cent a year to the end of the decade and overall group profits to grow by 10 per cent a year. Electronics should constitute half of operating profits by 1990 against a third now. With taxable profits of £22.5 million forecast in 1985/86 the p/e ratio is just 9.5.

Grattan led a rally among mail-order companies rising 12p to 204p on some strong buying in the market. Empire Stores was up 8p at 118p and Freemans up 2p at 208p. Grattan has been visiting brokers recently and was meeting clients of Scott Goff Layton this week.

After a long period of unpopularity, mail-order is now seen to be in a strong and sustainable recovery phase, but the shares are still considered to be cheap. Grattan is expected to make taxable profits of £12.5 million this year, giving a p/e ratio of under 9.

Bears were quiet but Matthew Brown, the Blackburn brewery, slipped 18p to 418p as market buying by the bidder Scottish and Newcastle Breweries dried up. Scottish had earlier lifted its stake to just below the crucial 15 per cent mark by picking up another 90,000 shares.

It is the first time that Matthew Brown's shares have fallen below the level of the bitterly resisted Scottish bid. At one time, the market was convinced that Scottish would have to offer around 500p a share to win.

Scottish shares slipped 2p to 127p, pricing Matthew Brown at 438p a share. Associated Newspapers again drew strength from a favourable circular from Grieverson Grant, the broker. The Daily Mail "twins" were also firm. Octopus Publishing, figures next week, advanced again - 38p to 1,113p. 6 1/2c as money market rates shaded.

The Edinburgh publishing group, Paul Harris Communications, is raising £200,000 with an offer of 428,572 shares at 70p each through the licensed dealer, Clarke Farquharson & Partners. The company has recently branched into magazine publishing, through the acquisition of Scottish Portrait Magazine, and into video publishing. Founded in 1974, the company has 200 books to its credit ranging from the western novel *Shogun* to the £250 a copy facsimile reproduction of the 18th century German *Frankfurter Almanach*.

15p to 221p. Tricentrol at one time touched 260p, up 5p. British Telecom had an active day, finishing 15p down at 138p. Shaw Carports was unchanged at 39p. The Harris family has placed 24 per cent of the capital, mainly with institutions, at 37p a share. Raine Industries was

unchanged at 17p. Suter has increased its shareholding to 7.5 per cent.

Kenning Motor Group, the garage concern, held at 107p as the Kuwait Investment Office lifted its stake to 24.3 per cent. Style, the shoe shop group, was 178p as British Land improved its shareholding in the limited voting stock to 21.3 per cent.

ICI, whose first-quarter figures are due in two weeks, slipped 12p to 747p largely on the fall of the dollar. Last year, ICI benefited by about £100 million from exchange gains, mainly the strong dollar, and since then has increased its dollar exposure by buying Beatrice chemicals activities for \$750 million.

Hawker Siddeley eased 2p to 411p ahead of figures today. Hanson Trust, which also has a substantial exposure to the dollar, eased 2p to 204p.

Vickers added another 5p to 269p on hopes of securing extra compensation for nationalisation through the EEC. Higgs & Hill bounced up another 10p to 321p on suggestions that Trafalgar House was building up a stake. Barratt Developments is thought to have unloaded a near 5 per cent stake, which has been priced up by Trafalgar as a prelude to a possible bid.

Riley Leisure rose 4p to 55p on the results and news that Leisure Investments has an 8.17 per cent stake. Evode added 4p more to 123p on Bechem bid speculation. Penfold Industries continued to power ahead, adding another 25p to 584p in anticipation of good results next Monday.

Octopus Publishing gained 38p more to 1013p ahead of results next Tuesday. Boustead eased 12p to 82p on profit-taking ahead of figures. Spectrum, the USM quoted computer distributor, lost another 10p to 40p after its warning of losses, made on Wednesday.

International Thomson Organisation eased 5p to 499p on results. Petrolex added 2p to 82p on the agreed bid from Saxon Oil. Saxon lost 15p to 45p.

Miles 33, the USM-quoted supplier of computer systems, continued to gain ground, adding on another 20p to 303p.

There were 584 bargains in the gilts contract.

COMPANY NEWS

UB raises extra cash

Of the 63,981,017 new ordinary shares of 25p each offered by way of rights to the shareholders of United Biscuits (Holdings) over 86 per cent have been taken up.

The ordinary shares not taken up have been sold and the excess of the subscription price (after deducting expenses of sale) of about 4,737p per ordinary share will be distributed to those provisional allottees whose rights have not been taken up except that no payment will be made of amounts of less than £2.

● **MACFARLANE GROUP (CLANSMAN):** Proposed one for one scrip issue final 2,475p making 4,315p (3,873p) for 1984. (Figures in £000) Turnover 41,516 (34,100). Operating profit 3,159 (2,593). Pre-tax profit 3,011 (2,521) including interest received 17 (14) but after interest charge 166 (75). Tax 1,060 (532).

● **S. JEROME and SONS (HOLDINGS):** Div 2.13p (1.99p) making 2.824p (2.689p). Turnover for 1984 - figs in £000 - 16,272 (13,258). Profit before tax, 386 (417), comprising Textile 118 (469). Electronics 47 (98). Less interest charges 279 (147). Tax 230 (187). EPS 7.64p (4.67p). The board says that the textile industry is buoyant and new orders for first quarter have been exceptionally good, being a 31 per cent increase on the same period of 1984. For the group as a whole, the board says that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, it is confident that the 1985 results will show an improvement on 1984.

● **CUSSINS PROPERTY GROUP:** Final 3.6p, making 6p (5.5p) for 1984. (Fig. in £000). Turnover 6,751 (6,926). Pre-tax profit 1,325 (1,504). Tax 294 (507). EPS 18.79p (18.16p). The prospects for excellent growth by the commercial division, coupled with a sound residential programme, give the board the confidence to look forward to a satisfactory year.

● **VALOIR:** Trading and prospects remain good with liquidity as high as the last year, despite heavy capital spending taking place. The chairman, Mr Michael Montague, said at the meeting which approved the £6.14 million acquisition of Heatrate Sada and Heatrate Sada Environmental, the water heating and catering equipment companies. He revealed that the group's financial situation has been further strengthened by a £3 million loan from a Japanese bank. The seven-year loan will succeed the group's existing term loan with a British bank.

● **F. AND J. H. BRAINE HOLDINGS:** Final 1.5p making, 3p (3.5p). Turnover for 1984 - figs in £000 - 3,263 (2,928). Trading loss 73 (profit 70). Pre-tax profit 27 (170). Tax 35 (91). Loss per share 1.46p (earnings 4.63p).

● **PETROLROL:** Mr H. Elliot Jnr, a director, said: "157,700 ordinary shares on March 27. These shares represented 17.7 per cent of the total consideration of 456,510 ordinary shares received by Mr Elliot in settlement of the purchase of his previous interests approved by shareholders on March 27."

● **BRITANNIA SECURITY GROUP:** Has completed the acquisition of Flowair and has issued 31,286 ordinary credit as fully paid and ranking pari passu in all respects with the existing issued ordinary shares.

Petrolex welcomes £13.8m Saxon bid

By Michael Prest

The board of Petrolex, the oil company which fiercely contested an £11.7 million bid from Clyde Petroleum, has agreed to a rival £13.8 million offer from Saxon Oil and recommended it to shareholders.

Saxon has offered four new ordinary shares for 21 ordinary Petrolex shares, which values each Petrolex share at 88.6p compared with the 75p cash offered by Clyde.

A cash alternative will come into play if the Saxon offer goes unconditional. J. Henry Schroder Wagg, adviser to Saxon, will offer as principals to buy or

find buyers for all the Saxon shares to which Petrolex shareholders may be entitled at 42p each. The values each Petrolex share at 80p.

On Wednesday, Clyde's adviser, Singer & Friedlander, approached the Takeover Panel about a statement issued by Petrolex on Tuesday which said that other approaches had been received.

Clyde was understood yesterday to be considering its position in the light of the Saxon bid.

On the USM, Petrolex rose 2p to 82p, but Saxon fell

SE debut for group

Asda Property Holdings, the residential and commercial property group built up by Mr Manny Davidson, is coming to the stock market in a few weeks' time.

Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbroker, is offering 3.2 million shares at 172p each. Most of the £5.5 million raised will initially go towards reducing Asda's large borrowings of £17.5 million.

The shares are offered at a discount of 23 per cent of stated pro forma net assets of £23p. At the offer for sale price, the company will have a total market capitalization of £17.7 million.

Burmah

1984 A year of significant progress

- Earnings increased by 12 per cent
- Record results from Castrol
- Dividends increased by 10 per cent
- Disposals realised £60 million
- Gearing significantly reduced

	1984 £ million	1983 £ million
Profit before tax	70.0	64.9
Ongoing businesses	72.8	61.9
Discontinued businesses	(2.8)	3.0
Profit after tax, less minority interests	40.7	38.5
Ongoing businesses	44.0	35.4
Discontinued businesses	(3.3)	1.1
Earnings per stock unit	pence 27.57	pence 24.65
Net assets per stock unit	271	240
Net gearing	28%	39%

The Burmah Oil Public Limited Company

The directors are recommending a new final dividend of 7.25p per £1 unit of ordinary stock. Together with the interim dividend paid last December, this will increase the total of ordinary dividends in respect of 1984 with retained cash to £13.87p per £1 unit of ordinary stock. The final dividend, if approved, will be paid on 2 July 1985 to stockholders on the register on 17 May 1985.

To: The Secretary, The Burmah Oil Public Limited Company, Burmah House, Peters Way, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 1RE. Please send me a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts 1984.

Name _____ Address _____

The figures for the years to 31 December 1983 and 1984 respectively are each audited by the Group's full accounts for the relevant period. While both sets of accounts are the subject of unqualified auditors' reports, only those for the earlier year have to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Annual Report and Accounts will be published on 1 May 1985. The AGM will be held in Glasgow on 24 May 1985.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Adam & Company	13 1/4%
Barclays	13 1/2%
BCCI	12 1/2%
Credit Suisse	12 1/2%
Consolidated Cys	13 1/2%
Continental Trust	13%
C. Moore & Co	13 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	13 1/4%
Midland Bank	13%
Not Westminister	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%
Citibank NA	13%

1 Mortgage Base Rate

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Company	1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Company	1984/85 High	1984/85 Low
1	BUILDING AND ROADS			1	BUILDING AND ROADS		1	BUILDING AND ROADS	
2	SGS			2	SGS		2	SGS	
3	Rubertson			3	Rubertson		3	Rubertson	
4	Wimpey (George)			4	Wimpey (George)		4	Wimpey (George)	
5	Costain			5	Costain		5	Costain	
6	Blue Circle			6	Blue Circle		6	Blue Circle	
7	Widom (Conolly)			7	Widom (Conolly)		7	Widom (Conolly)	
8	Vicat			8	Vicat		8	Vicat	
9	Tarmac			9	Tarmac		9	Tarmac	
10	Barnett & Haultain			10	Barnett & Haultain		10	Barnett & Haultain	
11	Countrywide			11	Countrywide		11	Countrywide	
12	English China Clay			12	English China Clay		12	English China Clay	
13	Hepworth Ceramic			13	Hepworth Ceramic		13	Hepworth Ceramic	
14	Fothergill & Harvey			14	Fothergill & Harvey		14	Fothergill & Harvey	
15	Johnson Cleaners			15	Johnson Cleaners		15	Johnson Cleaners	
16	Hunting Assoc			16	Hunting Assoc		16	Hunting Assoc	
17	Exide			17	Exide		17	Exide	
18	Haggar			18	Haggar		18	Haggar	
19	Elbow (H)			19	Elbow (H)		19	Elbow (H)	
20	Howard Machinery			20	Howard Machinery		20	Howard Machinery	
21	Marley			21	Marley		21	Marley	
22	Reed Int			22	Reed Int		22	Reed Int	
23	Portals			23	Portals		23	Portals	
24	LCP			24	LCP		24	LCP	
25	Marston			25	Marston		25	Marston	
26	Neel Ltd			26	Neel Ltd		26	Neel Ltd	
27	Readfords (Gt Bridge)			27	Readfords (Gt Bridge)		27	Readfords (Gt Bridge)	
28	Pauls			28	Pauls		28	Pauls	
29	Reuter			29	Reuter		29	Reuter	
30	Pearson			30	Pearson		30	Pearson	
31	DRAPERY AND STORES			31	DRAPERY AND STORES		31	DRAPERY AND STORES	
32	Morris (John)			32	Morris (John)		32	Morris (John)	
33	De Home Stores			33	De Home Stores		33	De Home Stores	
34	NSS Newsagents			34	NSS Newsagents		34	NSS Newsagents	
35	MFI			35	MFI		35	MFI	
36	Freemans			36	Freemans		36	Freemans	
37	Ward White			37	Ward White		37	Ward White	
38	Home Chem			38	Home Chem		38	Home Chem	
39	Burton			39	Burton		39	Burton	
40	Dinos			40	Dinos		40	Dinos	
41	Mor Bros			41	Mor Bros		41	Mor Bros	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change %

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
2	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
3	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
4	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
5	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
6	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
7	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
8	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
9	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
10	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
2	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
3	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
4	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
5	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
6	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
7	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
8	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
9	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
10	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
2	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
3	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
4	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
5	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
6	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
7	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
8	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
9	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
10	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

UNDATED

1	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
2	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
3	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
4	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
5	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
6	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
7	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
8	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
9	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
10	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

INDEX-LINKED

1	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
2	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
3	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
4	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
5	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
6	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
7	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
8	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
9	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
10	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
2	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
3	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
4	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
5	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
6	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
7	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
8	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
9	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
10	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Prices drift lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 25. Dealings End, Today. Contango Day, April 15. Settlement Day, April 22. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984/85 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E				1984/85 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E				1984/85 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E				1984/85 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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